

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man. NOV 4 1919

October 29, 1919

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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U.F.O. Members-Elect in Conference

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 24.—The conference of U.F.O. members-elect to the Ontario legislature, which began on Wednesday afternoon, was adjourned shortly before midnight on Thursday. The only decision announced was that of Wednesday night, which intimated the determination of the farmers to form a government and their willingness to receive support in so doing from members of other parties who can support the Farmers' Platform.

It is no secret that the question of leadership was fully discussed, particularly at Thursday evening's session. No decision was arrived at, however, and the selection of a leader who will naturally become premier of Ontario, will be the chief business when the members-elect meet again on Wednesday, October 29.

In the meantime the members-elect of the Independent Labor party, 17 in number, including five U.F.O. Labor men, are meeting at Hamilton on Saturday. A delegation of U.F.O. members will attend this meeting and will report to the adjourned U.F.O. conference before any action is taken. The Labor U.F.O. men, who were at the U.F.O. conference this week, have no doubt at all that the U.F.O. and Labor groups will co-operate harmoniously in the government and in the house. Wednesday's pronouncement said: "In the formation of a cabinet full consideration will be given to the various interests of the province."

This clearly indicates the willingness of the farmers to give labor representation in the cabinet, which would indeed be a national outcome of the co-operation which existed between the U.F.O. and Labor in the nomination and support of candidates. As a result of the visit of the U.F.O. delegates to the Labor meeting at Hamilton, on Saturday, it is quite likely that the selection of the next premier of Ontario will be made at a joint meeting of U.F.O. and Labor members.

Grounds of Agreement

There are evidently quite sufficient grounds of agreement between the U.F.O. and Labor to harmonious co-operation.

The abolition of party patronage in civil service appointments and government contracts, rigid economy in public expenditure, the taxation of unimproved land values, the improvement of rural educational facilities, the promotion of co-operation as a means of reducing the cost of living, the strict enforcement of prohibition, and the enactment of proportional representation, are all issues on which the farmers and labor men are in agreement, and if there are any serious differences between the two sections they have not appeared.

There is no difficulty in regard to the question of the eight-hour day, which some people have thought would prove a stumbling block. Prominent Labor men have stated that they have no wish to impose an eight-hour day upon the agricultural industry. They recognize that farming is a reasonable industry and that an eight-hour day would be impossible. If they have an eight-hour day in factories and town industries they are quite content for farmers to work as long as they like.

Leader not yet appointed—
Delegate sent to Labor Conference—Questions of Policy Discussed—By John W. Ward.

Who Will Be Leader?

Whether or not an outsider will be asked to become leader of the government is an open question. Some of the Labor men, and probably some of the farmers, are inclined to invite Sir Adam Beck to accept the office. Sir Adam was defeated in London by a Labor candidate, but as the head of the Hydro-electric Commission he commands the respect of a very large number of people of all political shades throughout Ontario, and it is believed by many that his leadership would be a great source of strength to the new government. Whether or not Sir Adam Beck will be asked on the question between now and the adjourned conference has not been revealed.

Hon. T. A. Cresser could probably have had the premiership, but as soon as he was suggested he declined. He would, on no account, leave his duties in the West.

E. U. Brury is the favorite of a considerable number of farmers, while Beniah Bowman, re-elected for Manitoba, is the most prominently mentioned of the members-elect.

Colonel John Z. Fraser, of Burford, was chairman of the conference. An executive committee of nine members, of which Peter Smith is chairman, was appointed at the conference on Thursday, and has been charged with the duty of making a recommendation as to leadership to the conference when it reassembles. This committee has power to add to its number, the expressed object of this being to permit the inclusion of a number of Labor men when arrangements for co-operation have been completed. It is too early yet to know what members from other parties will come to the support of the U.F.O., but the fact is already assured that sufficient support will be forthcoming to enable the farmers and labor men to have a working majority. There is a strong disposition to ask Hon. Dr. Cuddy, who was elected by acclamation, to continue in office as minister of education.

Sergeant-Major Macnamara, who was elected for a Toronto riding as an independent soldier candidate, may also support the new government, and word has been received to form the independent soldiers' party, formed by his supporters, that they are prepared to negotiate.

Joint Labor and U.F.O. Members
Final returns show that the U.F.O. and Labor party have combined 57 seats in a House of 111. A majority of one over the combined strength of Liberals, Conservatives and Independents.

A number of the successful candidates were endorsed by both U.F.O. and Labor, but putting each man into the column to which he belongs by occupation, the U.F.O. have 45 seats and the Labor Party 12.

A proportion of the U.F.O. members-elect are subject to recall by their constituents. By a pledge which they signed at their nomination, these men have agreed that the local campaign executive may at any time call upon them to account for their actions in the legislature. If the executive is not satisfied with the explanations offered, a general meeting of electors of the constituency must be called and the members given an opportunity of stating his case. If after hearing the member 80 per cent. of the electors demand his retirement he must resign the seat.

Toronto's Attitude

The attitude of city people, generally, towards the political efforts of farmers is by no means unfriendly, in the campaign the farmers were practically without newspaper support outside of their own weekly organ, The Farmers Sun. The Toronto World, an independent daily paper, owned by W. F. Maclean, a federal Conservative, M.P., was distinctly friendly, but the Mail and Empire, Telegram and Globe, all knocked the farmers at every possible opportunity.

The Toronto Star was at first well disposed towards the farmers, but in the last days of the campaign was strong for Hearst, the defeated Conservative premier.

The fact that the farmers were out against this opposition is a sign that the people no longer take their political opinions ready-made from the party papers.

Continued on Page 31

Our Ottawa Letter

New Members and Ontario Elections Make Interesting Week—Debate on Railways—Bill re Brien and Shorts—By Guide's Special Correspondent

OTTAWA, Ont., October 24.—What with the entry into the Commons of Sir Henry Drayton, the new minister of finance, and Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, the successor of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, as permanent leader of the opposition, and the political reformation in Ontario, the week at Ottawa has been one of more than ordinary interest. In the House, apart from consideration of a few government bills of minor importance, discussion has been confined to the one theme of the acquisition of the Grand Trunk Railway, and a Liberal amendment moved by D. D. McKenzie, and seconded by Hon. W. F. Fielding, asking for postponement of final consideration

of the matter, has been defeated on a vote of 91 to 61, a government majority of 30. There were three bell-ropes from the government side: Major General H. H. McLean, of Royal, N.B., a business man who voiced the objections of St. John City Board of Trade, which fears the rivalry of Portland; Major Andrews, of Centre Winnipeg, who is inclined to the view that the expenditure could be better made for the re-establishment of returned fighting men; and P. H. Johnston, of East Mountain, who did not make any explanation of his vote to the House.

The debate dragged very heavily on at the beginning of the week because

Continued on Page 31

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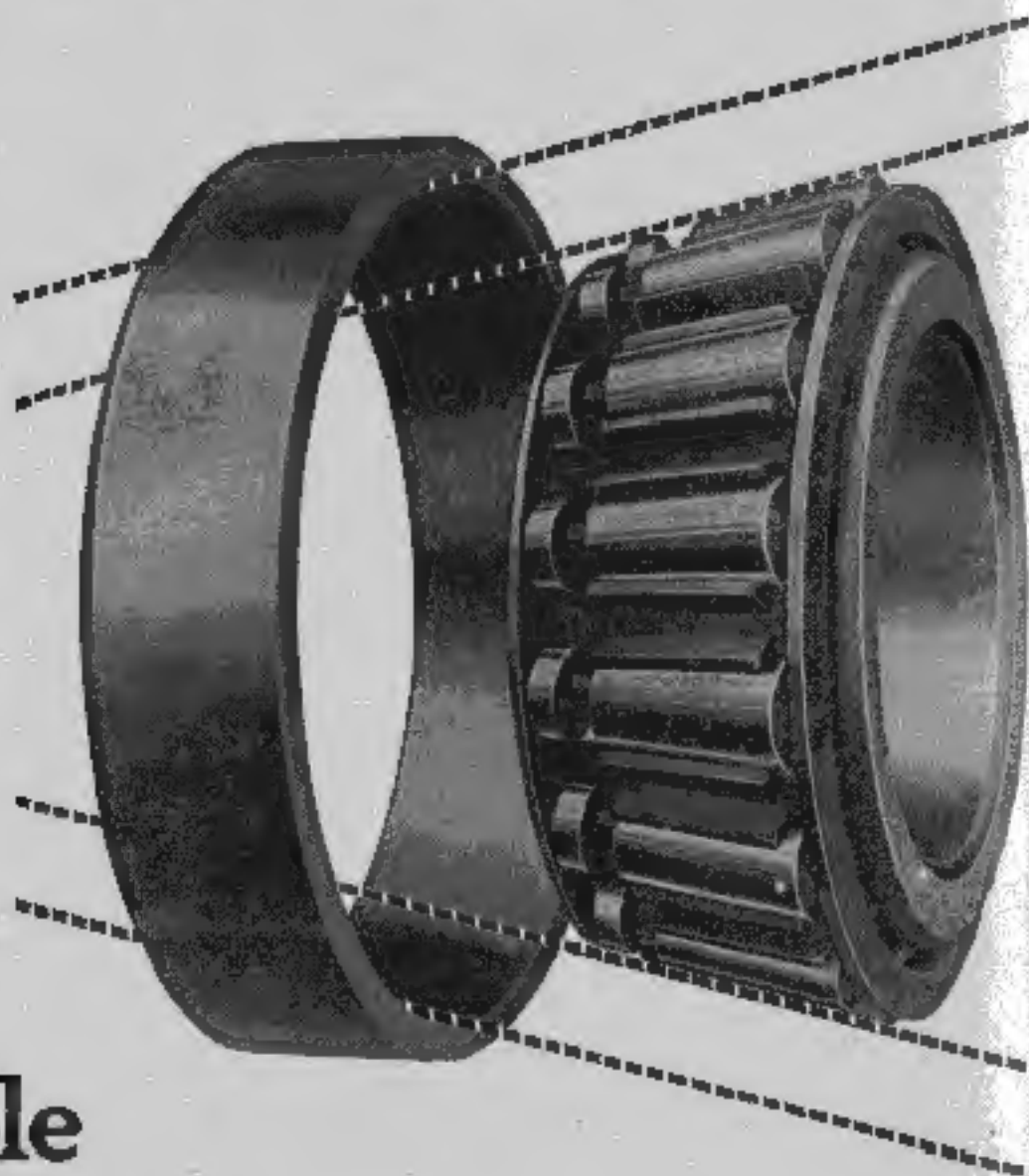
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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, October 29, 1919

The Result in Ontario

What has been accomplished in Ontario gives inspiration to all in Canada who are working to make politics the means of actual self-government by the Canadian people. The people of Ontario have turned over a new leaf, have written upon it the record of an achievement in real democracy more important than any other that Canadian history has to show since the rising of 1837, which brought about the overthrow of the Tory Family Compact.

The revolution in Ontario, which has broken the shackles of partyism has been carried on with resolute earnestness and without any extraordinary disturbance of the surface of events to give full evidence of the power of the forces at work. The flowing tide has been deep and strong; it has swept away the old party landmarks. The peaceful revolution which has thus been effected in Ontario has the essential features which mark all national developments in any country that are rooted deep in what is true and best in national character. Such developments are always founded on the soil.

The United Farmers of Ontario, steadfastly and clear-sightedly doing their duty as citizens, have disposed of the old system of partyism and established new standards in the political life of that province. By so doing they have furnished an example of the highest national value in this era of reconstruction, an example which is all the greater in value and importance because of the manner in which they have cooperated with the industrial workers of the cities in support of the New National Policy formulated in the Farmers' Platform, with supplementary principles applying to Ontario's special problems of provincial good government and progress. The lesson is plain to all Canadians, whether they be engaged in agricultural industry, in industrial activities otherwise than on the soil, or any other work. It is, indeed, of good omen that the entrance of the first labor group in any Canadian legislature has thus been made shoulder to shoulder with the organized farmers.

The marking of the ballots in Ontario last week was the beginning of a new era, just as the marking of the ballots in Great Britain in 1906 was the beginning of a new era. It is notable that just as the voting in that general election was regarded by some of the unseeing partisans of the old order in Great Britain as being a merely transient ebullition, so also there are not wanting in Canada at this time a few who share the opinion expressed by one of the ministers in the government which the people of Ontario wiped out of existence last week. "We have, in Ontario, a people who are in the main able and intelligent," he is reported as saying, "though liable to sudden gusts of prejudice and passion." A newspaper which still does its thinking in the old era of party politics speaks of the revolt in Ontario as "a phase due to unrest," and deplors it as "a lesson from which the country at large must learn and endure a painful, but we trust a brief experience."

In like manner did the Tory journals in London speak in 1906 of the voting in the general election which led straight to the Lloyd George budgets and the volume of other progressive legislation productive of such sweeping economic and social reforms. The similarity in mental attitude is, perhaps, worthy of note.

Under the new regime now to be inaugurated, Ontario will have progressive legislation, administration of its public business on

sound, constructive principles, with justice to all classes, and no wasting of the public money. As these words are written, the work of forming the new government is in progress.

The Best of Investments

In honor and in necessity the Canadian people must and will make the Victory Loan of 1919 the crowning success of Canada's war struggle. This great Victory Loan drive is now on. It began on Monday last, October 27, and will continue until the close of business on November 15, two weeks from Saturday next. On its success a great deal depends for the establishment of the national prosperity upon secure foundations.

When the actual hostilities ceased last November, the war did not end. Financially, the fight had yet to be finished. When the armistice was signed 352,186 Canadians were in active service in the various war areas. They had to be transported home. They had to be paid and maintained until they were demobilized. The sick and disabled had to be cared for. And all had to be started into civil life with enough money and what training they needed to take up anew the ordinary duties of citizenship.

In addition to all this Canada faced the necessity of having to maintain her home trade and her newly won export trade in the products of the farms, forests, fisheries, and factories. To have stopped credits to Great Britain and its Allies would have paralyzed agricultural and industrial activity at the very time when immediate employment had to be found for scores of thousands of munition workers and for scores of thousands more of returned soldiers.

By June, 1919, the proceeds of the Victory Loan of 1918 were expended. By September, last, it became necessary for Canada to make temporary borrowings to the extent of \$210,000,000 in anticipation of the Victory Loan of 1919, in order to carry on the demobilization tasks and to meet the war-created obligations. Of this sum, 77½ per cent. went to meet absolutely necessary military expenditure, including soldiers' land settlement work, soldiers' civil re-establishment work, and pensions; 18½ per cent. was used in credits to Great Britain and the Allies for the purchase of Canadian wheat and other food stuffs and timber and manufactured articles; 2½ per cent. was loaned to the provinces for housing purposes; and the remaining 12½ per cent. was appropriated to the Halifax Relief Fund. These borrowings must be repaid and the continuing inevitable necessary expenditures must be met.

Canada's mobilized patriotism will see the task through. It is no sacrifice to lend money to Canada at 5½ per cent. interest. Both patriotic duty and self-advantage call upon every Canadian to get into the Victory Loan drive. From every point of view, there is no better investment.

The Assinibois Contest

While this issue of The Guide is being printed the marking of the ballots in the by-election in the constituency of Assinibois will have been begun and ended, and the verdict of the electors will be known. The great victory won by the United Farmers of Ontario for new political ideals and the establishment of higher standards in public life in order that progress may be made towards practical betterment of conditions, has intensified the nation-wide interest in the Assinibois contest. These are the days of the beginning of a new era in Canadian history.

The Cochrane By-election

One of the most interesting and significant things in connection with the provincial by-election contest in the constituency of Cochrane, Alberta, is the fact that the Calgary Herald, which had been giving support to the idea that the U.F.A. organization in Cochrane should place a standard-bearer in the field, suddenly switched around to the opposite view. By way of explaining its rapid right about face, the Herald undertakes to assure the public that it has seen a great light.

"Objectionable" as the Herald declares the Stewart government to be, it states that "the Stewart government is to be preferred to a government composed of any one class in the community, which would be unconstitutionally guilty of a more offensive partisanship and calculated to do the province much greater injury." Says the Herald further:—

For this reason The Herald opposes the election of the United Farmer candidate in the Cochrane by-election contest. Not that it objects to farmer representation in the legislature, but rather that it objects to class legislation.

One development to which we may give passing note is the manner in which the erratic, unreliable and would-be sensational James Weir has abandoned the ship, after doing his harmless worst to scuttle it. He has, too often, been a disappointment, not a help, to his friends. Just as there are men who are victims of uncontrolled periodic impulses to go on spree and run wild, so Mr. Weir seems to be unable to resist some inner necessity of his nature which makes him want to take the wrong path every so often, with his little tomahawk. It would appear that in the present case he has injured nothing and nobody, but himself.

President H. W. Wood, of the U.F.A., has pointed out in a public statement that the members of the Alberta government seem to have misunderstood the purpose of the U.F.A. political movement. He has made it plain that the same principles which led the U.F.A. to enter upon political action in the federal field have led to the nomination of the U.F.A. candidate in Cochrane, the keystone principle being that "independent democratic political representation must be secured by the people themselves organized on their own responsibility, without the dictation of any party, and taking absolute responsibility for their own actions."

Mr. Wood has stated that U.F.A. is not in opposition to the Stewart government, but will support any government which will legislate in the best interests of all the people. And yet practically all the ministers of the Alberta government are campaigning in the constituency of Cochrane against the candidate thus nominated, and are using every effort to secure the election of the man that they placed in the field as the government nominee in opposition to Mr. Moore.

On another page of this issue of The Guide is printed the platform formulated by the U.F.A. political organization in the constituency of Cochrane. It speaks for itself in vindication of the action of the U.F.A. political organization in Cochrane in nominating Mr. Moore, and in demonstration of why it is that his candidature should be successful.

A Triumph for Prohibition

The fact of outstanding significance in the overwhelming victory for prohibition in Ontario, is that the constituencies which elected U.F.O. candidates piled up the largest majorities for prohibition. The demand for that great moral reform is a plank in the Farmers' Platform, which the United

Farmers of Ontario, like the other provincial farmers' organizations affiliated in the Canadian Council of Agriculture, at their convention in 1917 unanimously endorsed.

It is also a significant fact that the city of Toronto declared for prohibition by a majority almost as large proportionately as the majority given by Ontario as a whole. By all accounts there was an unprecedented resort to every possible trick and subterfuge and misrepresentation, and the use of corrupt devices, by opponents of prohibition in the Ontario referendum campaign. But the intelligence and conscience of Ontario spoke out with no uncertain sound on the side of the economic and social well-being of the people and the moral safeguarding of the rising generation.

Of the four propositions set forth on the referendum ballot, the proposal that the Ontario Temperance Act be repealed was voted down by the largest majority. The next strongest condemnation was registered against the proposal for the sale of light beer to be allowed in hotels in municipalities so deciding. Next in magnitude came the majorities against the sale of light beer, and of spirituous and malt liquors respectively, through government agencies. On every one of the four questions the Nays thunderingly out-voted the Yeas. It was an absolute Waterloo for the cohorts of the liquor interests and the other opponents of prohibition; they were routed horse, foot and artillery. Never was a battle of the ballots more decisive.

Nor is it for a moment to be doubted that in every one of the other provinces which are now "dry" the result of a referendum would be the same. The Quebec system, by which the sale of light beer and wine is permitted in Montreal, was misrepresented by the advocates of "personal liberty" in Ontario as a triumph of "sane" liquor legislation, but the plain facts of the much greater increase of drunkenness in Montreal, as shown by the court records, than in Toronto, where there has been no such light wine and beer camouflage for illicit trafficking in hard liquor, and also the undeniable

facts of the demoralizing effects spreading from Montreal as a centre, were an important factor in producing the verdict given by the people of Ontario against any compromise form of legalizing the sale of intoxicating beverages.

It is now up to the Dominion government to place such legislation on Canada's statute book, as will secure to the provinces their right to make fully effective the will of their people in regard to prohibition. The action of the people of Ontario also serves notice upon the inmates of the Senate chamber at Ottawa that they will be well advised not to bulwark the liquor interests against the will of the people.

An Ill-Judged Economy

On another page of this issue is noted the refusal of the Advisory Board of Manitoba Agricultural College to grant the \$1,000 asked for the purpose of sending, as in the years before the war, a stock-judging team to the International Livestock Exhibition at Chicago. The question whether the refusal to make that expenditure in the interest of the college and of agricultural education in this province is one that should have attention of the Minister of Agriculture. If only from the point of view of the effect on the students in attendance at the college, there could hardly be a more unwise piece of economy; but there are wider aspects of the matter which demand consideration. Action must be taken soon, or it will be too late; as the work of preparing for the great competition at Chicago, on which interest centres from all parts of the continent, must be begun without delay, if Manitoba is to maintain the reputation won in previous years.

Agents of Special Privilege

Commenting on the declaration of Tom Moore, the president of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, that the demand for publicity of contributions and expenditures both before and after election campaigns, which is one of the planks in the Farmers' Platform, "would let the public know who

are the masters of the government and who have been," the Ottawa Citizen says:—

It is possible that the privileged interests would still find means to give special aid to their own particular representatives. It would still be possible for corporations, for instance, to give fat bribes to firms of corporation lawyers in politics, shortly before election time. But the special corporation representatives in politics are fairly well known.

The leopard cannot conceal his spots any more than he can change them. With any alertness and vigilance of public spirit in the people the agents of special privilege cannot operate against just and progressive legislation without being known for what they are.

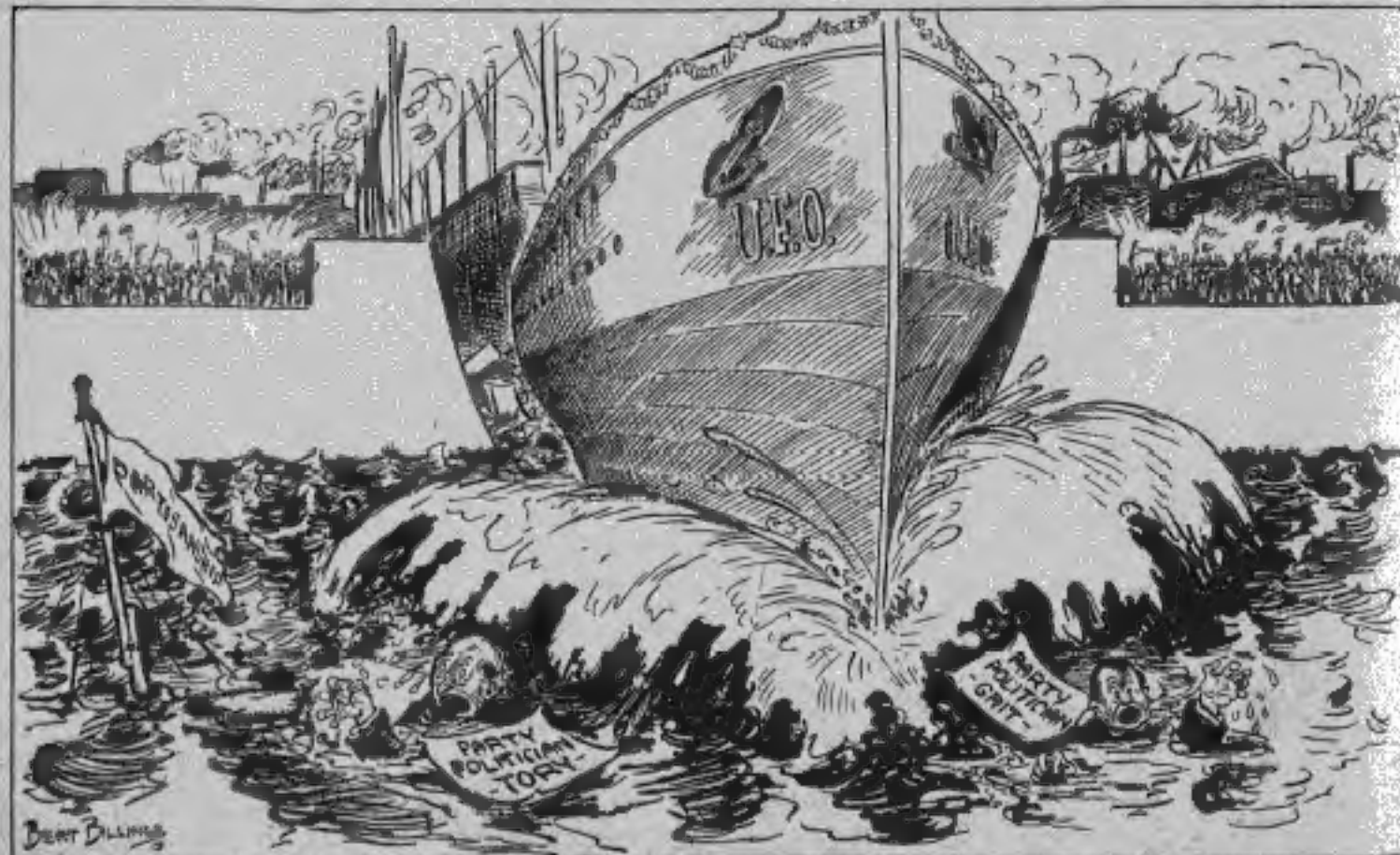
Secret Tariff-making

Here is a news dispatch which was printed in the newspapers one day last week:—

Ottawa, October 22.—Representatives of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association interviewed members of the government this morning. Tariff questions, it is understood, were chiefly under discussion. The proceedings were in private.

This secret co-operation between politicians in power and the beneficiaries of protectionism has all along been the regular thing in the framing of protection tariffs, in which the line between public duty and private interests has always been lost sight of. The plank in the Farmers' Platform which declares that "every claim for tariff protection by any industry should be heard publicly before a special committee of parliament" strikes at a main root of an evil system. If the whole truth about the actual work of tariff-framing could be laid open to the daylight of publicity, the revelation of greed, self-deception, graft and indifference to the just rights of others would arouse the whole mass of the people to indignation.

The result of the Ontario referendum on prohibition adds one more convincing proof of the value of the referendum as an agency in the working of democratic government.



The Auspicious Launching of the Good Ship U.F.O.



Thirty-four of the 48 farmer-members returned to the Ontario election. Left to right, sitting front row: Edwin Watson, A. Hodge, M. E. Fox, W. C. Hogg, Beriah Bowman, and J. C. Brown. Second row: E. M. Warren, Warren Stinson, John Ford, J. W. Widdifield, J. N. Webster, L. W. Oka, and F. C. Briggs. Third row: A. B. Tisdelle, Malcolm McVicar, and H. Sewell. Standing front row: Earl Henson, F. G. Sandy, J. B. Clark, Wesley Montgomery, A. T. Walker, T. H. Black, W. J. Johnston, Hiram McGreary, and H. E. Snayor. Second row: Edgar Brand, H. H. Mendenhall, Joseph Critchfield, A. Hicks, and J. B. Johnston. At back: W. H. Campbell, F. G. Cameron, S. S. Staples, and H. H. Mendenhall.

The U.F.O. Landslide in Ontario

A YEAR ago the United Farmers of Ontario were not in politics. Today they are so far into politics, and politics are so far into them, that they are the most powerful political force in the province, and have a larger number of members elected to the provincial legislature than any other party. As a result of the general election held on October 20, the next legislature of Ontario will consist of 48 U.F.O. members, 25 Liberals, 24 Conservatives, 11 Labor men and two solitary independents.

The last legislature, at its dissolution, consisted of 75 Conservatives, 30 Liberals and two U.F.O., with three vacant seats. The two U.F.O. members had not only one session, having won their seats at by-elections during the past year. "How it was done," is not a long story, but it is one that must be full of inspiration for the farmers and others in the west who are also striving to establish new ideals and higher standards in the political life of this country. The U.F.O. went into politics as the result of spontaneous demand by the people for a complete change in the method of conducting business. The people of Ontario had been voting Brit and Tory all their lives. They had Brit and Tory governments, and from each in turn they have got a little good legislation and a lot that was bad, and whichever party has been in power, they have seen extravagance, inefficiency, misadministration and worse.

"They have seen political parties make fair promises and bad performances. They have seen the interests of the political party put first and the welfare of the people last. But in the last few months they have said, 'It's time for a change.'"

The U.F.O. was organized in 1914 by the affiliation of a number of existing farmers' clubs, granges and institutes. It is patterned very much on the lines of the Grains Growers and United Farmers organizations of the west, and affiliated with them in the Canadian Council of Agriculture. The U.F.O. at its annual convention in 1917, unanimously endorsed the Farmers' Platform, and has done its part in securing from the federal parliament the enactment

Success of the Organized Farmers in Shattering the Shackles of Partisan Politics—By J. W. Ward

during the war of some of its planks, such as woman suffrage, income tax, corporation tax and prohibition. The U.F.O., however, held entirely aloof from electioneering until October, 1918, when the officials at Toronto learned from the press that a U.F.O. candidate was in the field in Manitoulin Island, where a by-election for the provincial House was being held. It came to the Central executive as a bolt from the blue. They had heard nothing of it until they read of it in the papers. J. J. Morrison, the provincial secretary of the U.F.O. was sent to Manitoulin Island to investigate. He formed the opinion that the movement was along the right lines; that it would give the people of Ontario the opportunity they were seeking to break the shackles of partyism, and put real democracy into politics. He returned to Toronto and reported to the executive and was sent back to Manitoulin Island where he assisted in the election of Beriah Bowman, as the first U.F.O. M.P.P.

From Within

In February, 1918, another vacancy occurred in the legislature in the constituency of North Ontario. The farmers there said, "We want a U.F.O. man," and they elected J. W. Widdifield. Both of these men gave a good account of themselves in the session held this year, and Mr. Bowman on several occasions made speeches which marked him as a man of ability and sound judgment.

When it became known that a provincial general election was approaching, the determination of the farmers to put U.F.O. candidates in the field was seen throughout the province. The Central office was deluged with requests for help in the work of organization. The reply went back to the country, "It's up to you."

While the Central authorities were ready to give what assistance they could, they always impressed upon the

farmers in the constituencies that if they wanted a U.F.O. man to represent them in the legislature, it was their business to choose their man, to finance his campaign, and to elect him. When speakers were asked for they were sent if they were available. When advice was requested it was given. Literature was prepared and supplied. But the selection of candidates and the financing and conduct of the campaign was left to the people at home. The result is a political party without a "boss."

A provincial platform, supplementary to the national Farmers' Platform of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, was adopted at a meeting of representatives of the U.F.O. held at Toronto, on August 1, 1919.

Provincial Platform

The U.F.O. is charged by its opponents with being a class movement. But the reading of the platform just referred to dispels that idea. The planks of the platform are:—

1. To cut out all expenditures that are not absolutely essential.
2. To abolish the system of party patronages.
3. To limit governmental activity respecting commercial co-operation, to legislation facilitating co-operative efforts, to the keeping of accurate records, and to general education along co-operative lines.
4. To provide equal educational opportunities for all the children of all the people, by greatly extending and improving educational facilities in the rural districts.
5. To substitute for the policy of expensive provincial highways a policy of organized continuous road maintenance, and of making good roads for all, rather than high-grade roads for a few, the cost of road construction and maintenance being equitably distributed between city and country.
6. To promote a system of forestry which will maintain and increase the

public revenues from this source, protect and perpetuate our forest resources, re-forest the waste places of old Ontario, and encourage municipalities to engage in forestation enterprises.

7. To encourage and cheapen hydro electric development and maintain effective public control over it.

8. To enact and enforce such prohibitory legislation against the liquor traffic as the people may sanction in the approaching referendum, and as lies within the power of the province. Prohibition is an integral part of the Farmers' Platform, and the U.F.O. will use its influence in that direction.

9. To extend the policy and practice of direct legislation through the initiative and the referendum.

10. To apply the principle of proportional representation to our electoral methods.

It is difficult to see class legislation in a platform like that. It was put forward by a farmers' organization, it is true, but it is a platform on which all progressive democrats can stand, and one which seeks to promote the welfare of all the people of the province. The fact that organized labor is marching hand-in-hand with the farmers is another proof that in its political aims the U.F.O. is not a class movement.

The Farmers and Labor

The harmonious co-operation of the farmers and the industrial workers of the cities is one of the most hopeful signs of the new political movement in Ontario. It shows a broad spirit on the part of both sections, an understanding of each other's point of view, and it shows a recognition of the fact that the securing of justice and better conditions for people of one occupation does not mean injustice to oppression for others. In six constituencies joint U.F.O. and Labor conventions were held to nominate candidates. In others, where both U.F.O. and Labor had organizations, one party or the other remained out of the field and united support was given the other. In only one constituency was there both a U.F.O. and a Labor candidate. This was in

Continued on Page 38



Red Bobs, Quarter-acre, Hand-selected Seed Plot, 1919. Yield, 44 Bushels Per Acre.

Marquis, Half-acre, Hand-selected Seed Plot, 1919. Yield, 50 Bushels Per Acre.

Kitcheners, Hand-selected Seed Plot, Yield, 34 Bushels, Seed Upright when Red Bobs was in Stock.

Lessons from the Season of 1919

THE past season has proven to be one of the most adverse in many years in respect to crop production. I cannot recall any single season with so many handicaps over so large an area; drought, heat, winds, rust, hail, insect pests—some in combination or following each other throughout the growing season.

There was lack of moisture in the soil in the fall of 1918, and a scant snowfall throughout the winter season. The spring opened up early and warm, with scant rainfall throughout the whole growing season. In some districts there was little or no snowfall. Early in the season the weather was warmer than usual, and continued so throughout the summer. High winds came early and caused drifting of the soil, and continued throughout the summer. From the middle of June until the crop was harvested, temperatures were very high. Just previous to harvest rust suddenly appeared and caused considerable damage to the crops. Matters were bad enough, but, just as the crop was nearly harvested, rain and showery weather prevented threshing of the crop, and what was out and unthreshed sprouted and grew in the stock, and lowered the grade considerably in many parts of the country. Hail also took toll in some districts. The season of 1919 will be remembered as one of the most unfavorable and disappointing in respect to crop production.

Crop estimates early in the season were cut down from time to time, and many were disappointed in the yields that were expected. There was only one redeeming feature, the absence of early fall frost to damage the crop. To the farmer who depends on the annual rainfall during the growing season, these handicaps proved disastrous. Where provision was made the previous season by summerfallowing along board lines, there was some measure of success, but in a number of instances the fallow crop was either a partial or total failure, and yielded less than stubble lands. High winds drifted the soil early in the season and uncovered the seed or cut off what growth had started.

Conditions on My Own Farm

With respect to conditions on my own farm, I may say that I experienced all these handicaps excepting grasshoppers, hail and soil drifting. Although I experienced all the hot drifting winds, no part of my farm blew—nor was a single seed uncovered. I have never experienced so many handicaps in any single season, and still, despite this fact, I have harvested a very satisfactory crop,

What the Worst Conditions Met in Many Years Taught Regarding Crop Production—By Seager Wheeler

less than for many years past, but still an excellent crop, considering the very unfavorable season. On my own farm and in the immediate vicinity, we had no more than two-and-a-half inches of precipitation in the whole year.

In 1918, on July 28, the last rain fell for that season, and, consequently, the stubble fields were bone dry in the fall. The snowfall amounted to one foot of loose snow on the average, equal to about one inch of water in the spring. No rain fell in the spring until June 5, when a light shower penetrated the surface soil for half-an-inch. Two days later, June 7, this had totally evaporated. On June 10, a good rain fell, amounting to about one-half-inch of water, penetrating the surface soil four inches. This was rapidly used up by

a fact that not a single dew was noted throughout the whole growing season, until after the crop was harvested.

A more unfavorable season for crop production could not be expected. Had the season been cooler, with less wind, the amount of moisture that fell might have been of more service to the crop.

The Yields Secured

The following crop yields were obtained under these unfavorable conditions:—

Hand-selected seed plots of Red Bobs, Marquis and Kitcheners wheat were seeded side by side. All were seeded on April 19, as follows: Red Bobs, one-quarter-acre; Marquis, one-half-acre; Kitcheners, slightly less than one-half-acre.



Marquis, Seeded April 19, Photo, June 24. Only few heads out.



Red Bobs, Seeded April 19, Photo, June 24, when it was fully headed out.

the growing crop and was gone in a short period.

On June 26, about one-quarter-of-an-inch of rain fell. In the interval between June 10 and 26, we experienced very hot weather, the thermometer ranging 90 to 100 in the shade each day, accompanied by high drying winds. A light shower came on June 30, but did no more than lay the dust, and was evaporated in a few hours. No more rain came until July 13, when a shower moistened the surface half-an-inch. On July 14, three days later, this was gone. On the 16th the thermometer was standing at 104. No more rain came until the crop was harvested.

The total precipitation, including the snowfall, from July 28, 1918, until this time, was two-and-one-half-inches of water and fully one-half-inch did no appreciable service to the crop. It is

On June 18, the Red Bobs showed some heads fully out. On June 24, Marquis showed a few heads. Kitcheners, was, apparently, a little later, but showed heavier and ranker growth. (See middle illustration at top of page).

On July 28, the plot of Red Bobs was harvested fully ripe, with nice, clean, bright straw, without a trace of rust. The Marquis was harvested on August 7. Rust had started in the crop on August 4 and 5, and had spread very rapidly. The straw of the Marquis was discolored by rust but the grain was not affected at that stage. The Kitcheners plot was harvested on August 8.

The yields from these three plots were as follows:—

Variety	Area of Plot	Bushels
Red Bobs	1/4-acre	44
Marquis	1/2-acre	50
Kitcheners	Slightly under 1/2-acre	34

Red Bobs ripened ten days earlier than the other wheat—yielding at the rate of 18 bushels per acre higher.

The larger multiplying fields were seeded on summerfallow as follows:—

April 19—Red Bobs, selected strain.

April 21—Marquis, selected seed.

April 23—Red Bobs, selected strain.

Red Bobs, seeded on April 23, was harvested on July 28, yielding 39 bushels per acre. It showed no trace of rust and gave nice, clean, bright sheaves. Marquis was cut on August 7, yielding 15 bushels per acre, and with straw rusted.

Red Bobs, seeded on April 19, was harvested on August 7. Some rust showed on the straw. The yield on one portion of the field was 24 bushels; on the balance, 16 bushels. This field was ready to cut on July 28, but I had to leave home on that date and could not cut it until I came home again on August 6.

A field of Red Bobs wheat, seeded on stubble land after a fallow crop, plowed shallow the previous fall, and cultivated in the spring before seeding, was seeded on April 23, and cut July 28. It showed no trace of rust, yielding eight bushels per acre. A one-acre field of Red Bobs, seeded on old alfalfa land broken the previous season, was also cut on July 28, yielding 15 bushels per acre. This field, apparently, suffered early in the season for want of moisture. A field of Marquis wheat, seeded on Bruce and broken the previous season, yielded 13 bushels per acre. Kitcheners wheat, seeded on summerfallow, yielded 14 bushels per acre. Victory oats on a half-acre seed plot yielded 30 bushels per acre. A large multiplying field of the oats was destroyed by cutworms.

A field of Red Bobs wheat, seeded on spring plowing, yielded eight bushels per acre. A stubble field could not be expected to yield as high as summerfallow. This field was cultivated the previous fall, and was bone dry. In the spring the snow water entered only four inches, therefore, all this crop had to work on was the rain that fell throughout the season.

Other crops gave good returns. Special selections of Western Rye grass, seeded the previous season in rows, gave an excellent crop of seed and forage. Also special selections of Bromus grass, seeded in the same manner, gave good returns in seed and growth. Potatoes did well, also one-quarter-of-an-acre of Soy beans and one-quarter-of-an-acre of White Navy beans, as well as smaller areas of seven other varieties that all ripened good seed.

Continued on Page 15



Highly-selected strain of Red Bobs. Yield on left of horizon, 30 Bushels Per Acre.



Outstanding field of Kitcheners Wheat which yielded 15 Bushels Per Acre this year.



Highly-selected Kitcheners showed little or no rust. Marquis (left), Rusty Rusted.



Selected Strains of Red Bobs Wheat in Seed Row Photo, 1919. Showing Corns.



The Owner, George Lane.

Big Business at the Bar U

Alberta Percherons at Home
and Abroad—By P. M. Abel



His Guest, H.R.H. The Prince of Wales.

HAVE you ever heard Clyde or Shire men defending themselves against attack by assailants armed with the argument of Percheron supremacy? You know then how difficult has been the task of gaining a foothold for the latter breed in the British Isles. Ten years ago the story of George Lane's exportations of Percherons would have been received with the good-humored amusement which we now extend to the tale of Dorothy's remarkable travels with the scarecrow and the cowardly lion, for Scotland is so exclusively loyal to her breed that others are not allowed in the ring at the Highland Show, while the Shires and Suffolks dominate their respective fluids completely with only a slight overlapping.

It happened like this. Observations made by English army officers in France, let in the first light. Horse-flesh became a very vital matter to struggling France early in the war. She had not the immense horse population of Great Britain and her colonies and was forced to observe the utmost economy. Consequently, her field guns were drawn by four horses when we used six, and her transport wagons with three-horse hitchers carried more than double the load our two-horse wagons drew. It had always been article number one of the British confession of faith that only such feet as the Clyde or Shire horse possessed could stand the hard wear of pavements, but we were forced to abandon this hereditary belief in the light of the magnificent work of the French army transport service, hauled by animals mainly of Percheron breeding.

The war supplied the argument, Canadian and American breeders supplied the enterprise, and the Bar U Ranch, of Pekisko, Alberta, made the first big shipment of 25 mares, and the Alberta-bred stallion, Newport, in 1918. The formation of a Percheron society in England, further importation from the States, and the breed showings at some of the English horse fairs have become history, and quietly, but

not less surely, the breed is extending its incursion into British livestock circles.

The part played by Canadians in this successful invasion reflects most creditably on our whole horse industry. We have long known that our hard, dry soil is ideal for the production of the very best feet and legs, we have discovered that we can keep up the size of the breeds under range conditions, and we now know that we can face, unafraid, the competition of the most favored horse-producing countries of the world. It reflects special credit on George Lane and his Bar U associates. Few studs in Western Canada have had such a long and brilliant showing career; no others are being developed on such a large scale nor with such enthusiastic confidence in the future of our horse industry.

The success of last year's shipment is apparent in the new demand which it has created. The 1919 shipment will be just double the first one. I was shown a group of 42 young mares and six stallions which are destined for export this year. The uniform excellence of the shipment is so high that one regrets the loss to this country of so much prime breeding stock. Some of the individuals are so good that it would be a questionable business policy to let them get into the hands of competitors, and only the condition of exportation makes their release from the stud possible. But it must be apparent that the early representatives of the breed in England must be of the very best quality, as they will be subject to the closest scrutiny and to most hostile criticism. To secure a future market the Percheron men must sacrifice invaluable breeding stock from the beginning.

Another indication of the satisfaction which the first shipment produced in the manner in which the second purchase has been made. The buyers have taken the animals with no further guarantee than a veterinary inspection for soundness.

In the Land of Old Times

This establishment, which turns out 50 fillies and young stallions as only a part of the season's crop, is indeed a model of the wedding of modern business principles to ancient and established ranch practice. Of all the ranches in the great Alberta foothills country, the Bar-U has best preserved the flavor of the old romantic times. Flowing chaps, Indian riders in their frontier finery and all the picturesque environment of Bret Harte's tales and the modern movie survive in these little valleys which stretch thirstily up from Alberta's arid plain to welcome cooling streams fresh from

the saucy breasts of their mother mountains. Dwellings, barns, workshops, corrals and offices lie snug along the brookside disdaining of each other's company, and caring only for the shade cast by immense cottonwoods which line the bank in profusion. It was a happy chance on the part of these Albertans who mapped the itinerary of the Prince of Wales that he should see his first round-up and branding at the Bar U, for besides the natural beauty and romantic air of the place, nowhere else perhaps in all his wide domains would our future king find so many pure-bred horses on one ranch which portends the past so attractively and foreshadows the future so hopefully. This last year there were 220 pure-bred mares in the stud with four principal stallions, Halifax, Americana, Garou and Marvel, with droves of young ones in various stages of maturity.

Besides this, the Bar U runs a band of Shropshire sheep, a large herd of Berkshire swine and a bunch of grade cattle. As it takes a farm staff numbering between 30 and 40 to look after such a large plant, it may be seen that this establishment is confronted with some unusual farm management problems. During the long and varied career of the Bar U many unique and entertaining observations have been made which might perhaps interest The Guide readers for a space.

Range Freedom and New Habits

It was to be expected that the Percheron breed of horse, nurtured as it has been under a system of intensified farming on the small holdings of thickly-settled France, would not take kindly to the semi-wild life of the Alberta ranges, but we all know how domestic animals develop new habits to accommodate themselves to a new environment. A change such as these horses experienced brought out new virtues, an enhanced degree of hardiness and activity, but the release from restraint operated just as strongly against those charged with their care. It was soon discovered that bred mares could not be run in large bunches on account of the inevitable fighting and kicking which told disastrously on the following season's colt crop.

The band was accordingly split up into small bunches, but even this left something to be desired as the mares were caught stealing colts from each other. Repeatedly, big, powerful mares, a few months removed from foaling, would attack and drive off a weaker sister who had just been delivered of an unsuspecting foal. The aggressor would then raise the foundling whose own mother could approach only on peril of her life. The foster-mother would foal in time and probably nourish the two foals till weaning time, while the beaten and dis-

couraged mother would remain her disfigure and dry up, mourning her loss.

The young foal has a very uncomfortable time while the mothers do battle and later, when the two colts are raised by the one mare, neither attain the normal growth during babyhood. For Bar U experience goes to show that draft horses never overcome this initial set-back. So, to prevent this whole sequence of undesirable results, their in-foul mares are divided into bunches of 25 that are to foal at one time. Colts are timed to arrive as soon after May first as possible. A rider visits this bunch morning, noon and night, until all the natural and unnatural difficulties of foaling time are over. A little of this sort of prevention is much easier than straightening a tangle in pedigree.

Twin Foals

Another curious experience which has been several times repeated at the Bar U ranch, is the birth of two colts by one mare, with two to six weeks elapsing between the two deliveries. In one case, a mare had a dead foetus removed and was turned out on grass. Two months later she bore a healthy colt, which was afterwards raised to maturity.

The most attractive explanation for this phenomenon is that these colts were not true twins, that is to say, they were not both enclosed in the same rufine envelope but each had its own complete covering, and that they were the product of fertilization of two separate and distinct ova. Possibly something happened which disturbed the nutrition of one foetus; in any case, it died and was sloughed off without affecting the other foetus, which remained normal. The second foal continued in its development and was delivered in due season.

Artificial insemination or hand breeding is receiving attention at the Bar U. Where such a large bunch of mares must be bred, and the season is short it becomes apparent that considerable tax is laid upon the stallions. As a systematic plan of breeding is followed, mares are ticketed for service by a given stallion months beforehand, so it may happen that eight or ten mares destined for one horse may require attention on the same day. Only two services a

Continued on Page 25.



"Little Valleys Descending Thro'ly up from Alberta's Arid Plains."

Saskatchewan Grain Growers

Afterthoughts from Carlyle Convention

By George Broadley, Publicity Editor

There has probably never been a better example of what can be done at short notice by co-operation and organized effort than the recent Carlyle convention. When O. B. Gould, chairman of the federal constituency committee, was in Regina attending the meeting of the constituency chairmen, on August 1, last, his report of the situation in Assiniboia was far from being as triumphant as it is today.

Without a dollar in the cash register and nothing very tangible doing in the form of organization, beyond the enthusiasm and determination of the constituency committee, the prospect could scarcely have been less encouraging.

Where There's a Will There's a Way

But where there's a will there is always a man or woman behind it, and when the Assiniboia executive got their shoulders to the wheel, history commenced to be made.

The convention of farmers and business men which assembled at Carlyle on September 25 was historical in more respects than one. In the first place it represented a new and significant trend of public opinion. It is the writing on the wall, spelling in unmistakable terms, the downfall of partisanship, as has been hitherto understood. It may, possibly, be true that in the destruction of the existing political machine, this new movement is merely a political tank, aiming to obliterate all other forms of political organization, for the purpose of setting itself up to do the same work.

Not a Steam Roller

There may be those who, taking long distance observations, take this viewpoint. And understanding human nature, as well as it is understood, there may be grounds for this fear. But, whatever its future tendencies, or destiny, there is no difference of opinion that, at the Carlyle convention there was nothing at all pertaining to the old-time "steam roller."

Differences of opinion already exist as to the method of appointing delegates, which, by the way, has no successful rival at the moment—it has the redeeming virtue of being untrammelled by dictation from the big financial interests. The large subscriber, under this arrangement was no more able to control, or dominate the convention than the smallest subscriber.

For the time being, therefore, the pernicious influence of big interest support and its consequent dictation regarding the findings of the convention, has been eliminated and it is now strictly up to those now in control of their own political machinery, to see to it that it never again becomes the instrument of power and privilege for the special interests.

And by the same token, this new departure represents a more democratic political manifestation than has invariably been the case, at nominating conventions. Not a single delegate possessed a "foregone conclusion" as to who would carry the convention. There were, naturally and inevitably, the favorite sons, whose supporters remained loyal to their nominees to their elimination. But it was not a safe guess at any stage of the balloting—yet even on the fifth and final ballot—as to whom the lucky majority would be given. Messrs. Gould and Cairns were equal in the running to the last lap, with Gould leading in the first three ballots and Cairns jumping into first place on the fourth ballot.

Increased Interest

Frequent complaints have been made—and not without justification—at the lamentable lack of interest which the rank and file of the electorate have shown in the science of government. The Carlyle convention indicates that this is no longer the case, in so far as the supporters of the new national policy in Assiniboia is concerned. The keenness of the interest manifested

Conducted Officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary

J. B. Musselman, Regina, Sask.

was well established by the statement of a delegate to the Liberal convention, which was held in Assiniboia the following evening. According to the staff correspondent of the Winnipeg Free Press the delegate told of one district where the Liberal organization, as represented by the most influential Liberals, was gone. They had joined the grain growers; or, at least, had decided not to oppose them.

According to the same report: "One delegate declared there was not a delegate in his polling sub-division who was not behind the grain growers."

Know What They Wanted

Another manifestation was the obvious understanding by the delegates as to what the convention was called for. Patiently they accepted their fate of listening to reports of committees; and with quiet resignation they listened to the brief addresses of the invited speakers; which courtesy was also extended to the five-minute speeches of the nominees, whose observations were accepted more as a matter of routine than as possessing much influence in winning votes. There was never absent from the minds of the delegates the fact that they were there to select a candidate and everything else on the program was regarded as merely the table decorations.

Each candidate had his own following, who apparently well understood who was next on their waiting list, following the elimination of their favorites. Few defaulters were found when the actual balloting commenced, as the records indicate. On the first ballot 455 votes were cast, with five ballots missing. On the second ballot 453 votes were cast; while in the final ballots there were 450 votes recorded in each.

The New Political Force

An interesting aspect of the convention was the large number of women delegates, and while ten per cent. may be a small percentage in comparison to the male delegates, as well as the number of women voters, those who were present obviously understood why they were there, and what they were doing. The two ladies who were appointed as scrutineers apparently understood their duties quite as well as did their male colleagues and acquitted themselves with credit to themselves and to the satisfaction of the other members of the committee.

Big Campaign Fund

Probably the outstanding feature of the convention, however, was the announcement of a campaign fund, of approximately \$6,000. It is a new experience for nominating conventions to be advised, in open meeting without fear or shame, that there is a substantial campaign fund available. At old party caucuses, amongst the inner circles, there has invariably been a hazy understanding that a campaign fund was somewhere hid away, the whereabouts of which was only known to the very select few. But at the Assiniboia convention, Secretary Tom Smith, of Alida, made the announcement, amidst loud and continued applause, that as the result of a well-organized and wide-open canvass the sum of \$5,791.42 had been collected, and that the delegates present represented the units of those who had subscribed this amount, at the rate of one delegate for every ten subscribers.

The New Foreknowledge

This fact is of tremendous significance, because, not only has the control of the nominating convention been wrested—let us hope for ever—from the financial interests and vested in the hands of the common people; but what is equally important, it has given 5,779 electors in the Assiniboia constituency a personal and financial interest in the selection of their own candidate.

Doubtless there will be defaulters. There is always a Judas amongst the disciples. But it is a safe bet that the temptation for any of these 5,779 subscribers to this campaign fund to sell their votes, or support any other candidate, has been reduced to a minimum.

A New Hope and a New Day

Finally, the Assiniboia convention is, as expressed by one of the defeated nominees, "The Birth of a Nation." Many have looked forward, with eager prophetic vision, for the dawn of this new hope; when the government of the people will again be restored—or, perhaps, more fully controlled—by the people themselves. When the tyranny of machine politics and steam roller conventions would be relegated to the incinerator of oblivion. With the breadth and vision with which this new political movement enters upon its career, the future is pregnant with hope and promise. Its platform is so safe and sane, and yet sufficiently advanced, to enable all true reformers to find standing room thereon and nothing but a blindness to the common good can prevent that realization of a better day for the world's workers; which the new national policy has done more to bring within reach than any other platform ever offered to the electorate of the Dominion of Canada.

Waiting to be Shown

"Sorrow is wrought for want of thought, as well as from want of heart," is a saying which ought to be improvised to read: "Trouble is wrought from want of thought, more than from want of heart."

Something of the latter nature is to hand in a communication received at the Central office from a grain growers' secretary in the federal constituency of Assiniboia.

Where Are We At?

In discussing the approaching Liberty Drive, the writer says:—

"We received some volumes of printed matter and the information contained therein was to the effect that an official, or some other commodity would be heard from later, with more minute details, etc., etc., but like the cat, he never came back. I am told that there was some sort of dog-baiting, or display of air force at Carlyle."

"Now nearly all our membership south of town are in Assiniboia, and different ones have been asking me regarding what was being done."

"Now just when the convention is called we hear of several good grites going from this side of the mountains to represent the grain growers' element at Carlyle. And behold, in search of the records we do not find so much as five dollars from the whole outfit contributed in membership in the last ten years. I tried to get some real members to go down, but they said: 'To H— with the outfit. If they do not let us know where we are at, from Central, we have no right to hunt in.'"

"Where are we at?"

"P.S.—Members told me of a man collecting donations that does not even belong to our association."

Reply from Central

"We are in receipt of your communication of the 25th, inst., with respect to political action, for which we thank you. Since receiving your letter we have verified the fact that your mail is on our mailing list, and that being the case you must have received all the literature which has been sent out from this office dealing with the matter. If, therefore, you are not up-to-date with respect to this movement we are justified in inferring that it is because you have not taken the trouble to read what has been sent you."

"In the first place, this movement is not being carried on by the association; a separate body having been elected by the constituency executives for the

purpose, therefore there is no reason why an attempt should be made to confine it to members only of the Grain Growers' Association, nor would it be at all wise to so confine it. If the movement is to succeed it must comprise all who are in favor of the Farmers' Platform, whether they are farmers or members of the association or not. If the farmers wish to have the principles of the Farmers' Platform put into effect are they to turn round to others and say: 'We will not allow you to help us!' Surely it will be far better to say: 'Come over and help us.' And that is what they are doing."

Who Is To Blame

"When the movement was instituted, the association acted as a medium for getting the supporters of the Farmers' Platform together in conventions, which were called in every constituency in the province. Every local in the association was asked to contribute to the fund necessary to pay the expenses of these conventions, and to send representatives thereto. Your own local would receive this invitation along with the rest, and you had, therefore, an opportunity to have an effective voice in electing the constituency committee, and in deciding the policy to be adopted. If you did not have such a voice who is to blame? We are enclosing herewith a copy of a circular which we sent out to all our locals last month and would ask you to do us the honor of reading it as it will bring you right up to date."

"You state that just when the convention—meaning probably the Assiniboia convention—is called you hear of several good grites going down to Carlyle. We do not doubt it, nor do we doubt that there were many good grites there also. The explanation of this is that these people are forgetting their grime and their toryism in the face of a common enemy. That is where the hope of this movement lies, that all classes are willing to drop their party affiliation and unite their forces for the common good. May we not count on your people to do the same? Never mind, for the time being, whether a man is a member of the association or not; if he is helping to defeat the objects of those who are exploiting members and non-members alike join forces with him. You may be sure he will be given the opportunity eventually of coming inside the association and we do not think he will refuse when the matter is put squarely up to him."

"You ask: 'Where are we at?' We answer, you are 'at' just the point where you have placed yourselves, and from now on you may be wherever you care to put yourselves on this question. If you are in favor of the Farmers' Platform, some copies of which we send you herewith, come in with those of us who also are believers in it; if you are not in favor of it, then do not complain."

Convention Notes

Three clergymen were amongst the "also ran."

The platform decorations were unique. There was Gould in abundance; an Orchard, a Hawke, a Lamb, and a Cairns.

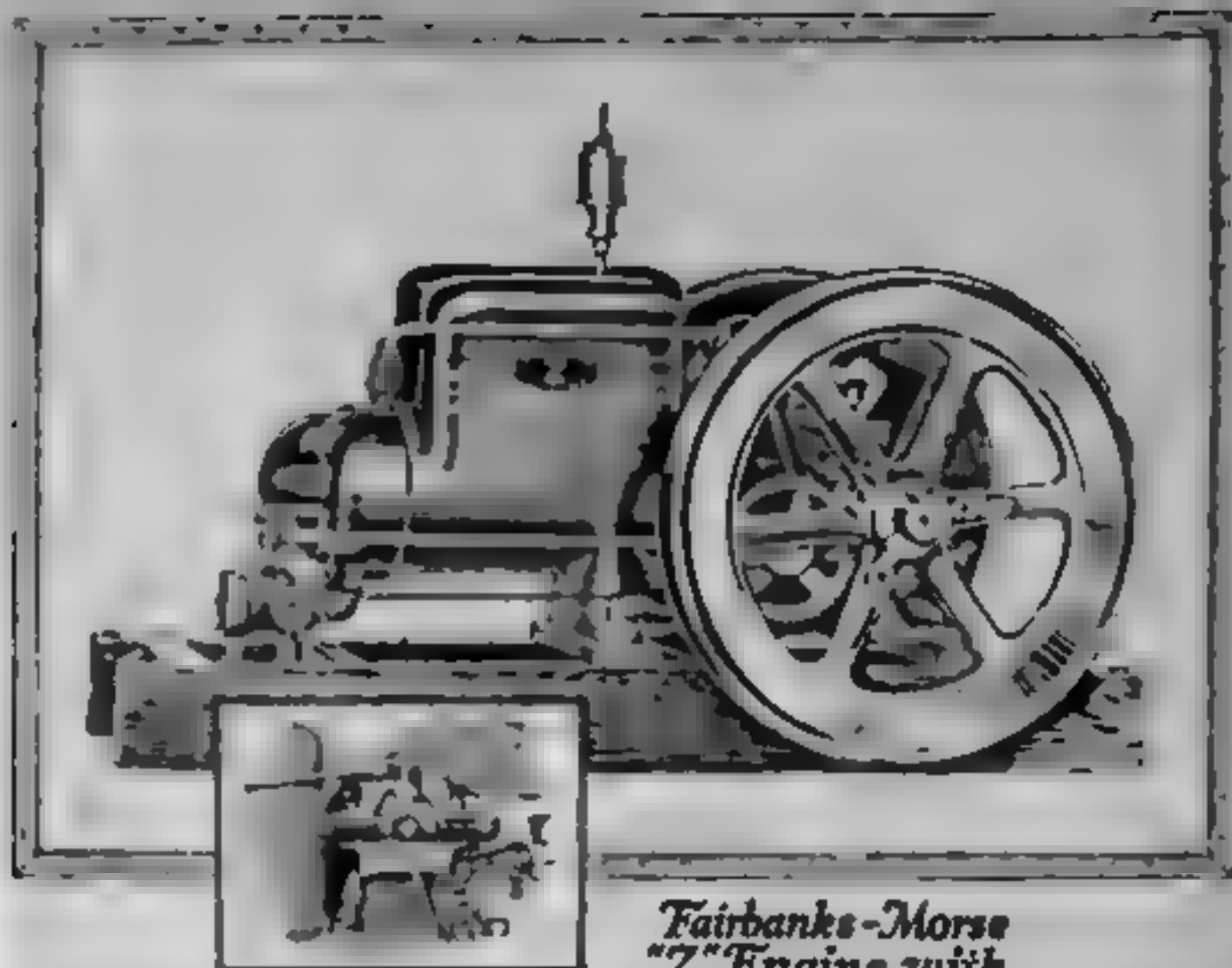
There was no mistaking the purpose of the delegates who were there for the business of nominating a candidate.

It was some test of sincerity for the delegates to sit from two o'clock until eleven, on improvised plank benches without back supports, and enough to make the ministerial delegates groan with envy.

A more good-natured convention was never held.

Union government had few friends at the Carlyle convention.

Eddie Holmes, the editor of the Carlyle Herald, is a live newspaperman, all right. Just one hour after the convention closed his paper was published, containing a full report of the convention, thus beating the daily press by several hours.



*Fairbanks-Morse
"Z" Engine with
Bosch Magneto*

Now-There is Only One Farm Engine

JUST think of the famous "Z" Engine with a 7 inch Bosch magneto, two 120
 ing magnets—which delivers a steady succession of 100,000,000 sparks
 Every farmer in Canada should at once call on the nearest "Z"
 Engine dealer and see the result of this recent epoch making combination—
FAIRBANKS-MORSE "Z" ENGINE WITH BOSCH MAGNETO
 Mechanical perfection, plus power—and right price—of the "Z"
 Engine to over 100 H.P. makes it the quality and quantity production
 engine as to contract for a large proportion of the extensive Farm's facilities
 for making this new positive "Z" betterment, which establishes a new farm
 engine standard. All Bosch Service Stations throughout Canada will
 assist our dealers in delivering maximum engine service.

MADE IN CANADA BY FAIRBANKS-MORSE CO.

The Canadian
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NEW YORK ST. LOUIS CHICAGO MILWAUKEE DETROIT PHILADELPHIA BOSTON WASHINGTON
 PITTSBURGH CINCINNATI ALBANY CLEVELAND INDIANAPOLIS KANSAS CITY

United Farmers of Alberta

by the Secretary
H. Higginbotham, Calgary, Alta.

Wanted Members for 1917

"Take Your Local Seriously" says Director Bredin in Inspiring Message to U.F.A. Locals

is president, and Lewis Da
Wright, is secretary

The Little Red Hen Local has been
named recently D. E. Baker, of
Alton, is president and G. A. Galt

a examination, presentation
only, providing always the
soldiers get the preference



There's No Other Confection Like Chiclets

SO tempting, so refreshing so different this candy-coated gum with its "Really Delightful" peppermint flavor. You cannot match it.

An Adams Chiclet now and then makes the whole day brighter for youngsters and grown-ups.

Tones you up. Refreshes you. Speeds up the day's work or play. Try it.

Chiclets are sold everywhere, in the big dollar box, 20 packets of 10 Chiclets each.

MADE IN CANADA

— an Adams product, particularly prepared

Manitoba Grain Growers

The Journal of Farmers

Published by the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association

and the Manitoba Farmers' Association

W. H. Wilson, Editor and Manager, Winnipeg

Published Every Week

Published by the

Manitoba Grain Growers' Association

Winnipeg, Manitoba

Manitoba Grain Growers' Association

Manitoba Grain Growers' Association

Winnipeg, Manitoba

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*Buy your
Furs
now
and buy
Hallam
Furs
FROM TRAPPER TO WEARER
by mail
It is cheaper
easier & more
pleasant*



**If You Want
Furs You Need
This Book**

DO YOU REMEMBER

how last year we advised, even urged, everybody to buy their furs then, as the market conditions indicated higher prices coming?

Now then the price of *Hallam Furs* at all the big fur markets in the world have increased from 10 to 25.

So surely did we believe what we advised you, that our advice was not based on the fact of prices rising at all, but on the fact of the best and most valuable raw furs we could obtain.

Then, do you remember how said it was last winter? Now the war was ended, and how terribly the fur market was?

All these unfortunate events tended to increase the value of the fur market through the war of furs. For furs were scarce, and a greater demand than ever for furs.

Therefore we have an extraordinary large stock of good raw furs at low prices.

We have made these up into the latest styles, and are able to offer them to you at

**25% to 50%
LOWER PRICES**

than if they were made from Raw Fur at the highest of market prices.

In addition, by our policy of selling "direct" on mail, we are able to offer the most beautiful furs—high class mink, etc.

Further, by rendering the entire operation a matter of buying the fur from the trapper, we are able to give you the quality of every square inch of the fur that goes to make up the famous guaranteed

**Hallam's
FUR GARMENTS**
every one of which is backed by this

GUARANTEE I for the reason you get up your order, backed with a 100% guarantee. If you are not satisfied, we will refund your money in full by return. (Can anything be over this?)



**Black
Marmoset
Coat**

Price delivered to you
\$40.00
\$45.00
\$50.00
\$55.00
\$60.00
\$65.00
\$70.00
\$75.00
\$80.00
\$85.00
\$90.00
\$95.00
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Write to us for your free copy of *Hallam's Fur Fashion Book*, 1930 Edition.

Please send me a Free Copy of *Hallam's Fur Fashion Book*, 1930 Edition.
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TORONTO
The Largest in our line in Canada

DOMINION

COMING SOON

SW5



**MASTER MEDICINE
OVERALLS**



Experiments in the Summer of 1914.

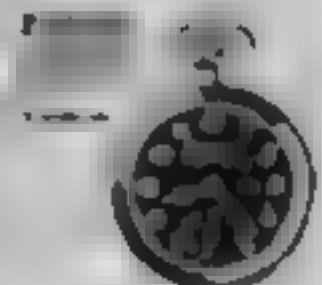


Does your watch tell time in the dark?

**Ingersoll
Radiolites**

do!

The hands and numerals are coated with a substance containing real radium.



Look for the store with
an Ingersoll display.



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on very rich soil, during
soft growth, which delays



Seager Wheeler's 1919 Crop Record

*Can You Grow 45 Bushels of Wheat
on Three Inches of Moisture?*

ON July 20, 1918, Seager Wheeler's land like the balance of the land in the Northern District received its last rainfall for the year. During the winter snow (equal to one inch of rain) came but no more moisture descended till June 15, 1919. The half-inch rainfall of June 15, 1919, was the only moisture that Seager Wheeler's wheat grew his 1919 crop on 2½ inches of precipitation.

Bugs entirely escaped the rust that spread over the Northern District. The Kitchener and Marquis were free of it on August 3, but by August 6 it began to show, and they were cut on August 7, thus escaping any decrease in yield or deterioration in

rust. The average yield in the district is two to six bushels of wheat per acre. Wheeler affirms that his soil did not drift—that the winds affected him scarcely at all—that he laughs at drought (as his yields warrant) and that his crop was not affected by rust. He states that, barring hail, he has had good crops for the last 20 years, and that he will have a good crop next year no matter what rain falls, for his land is prepared. He knows how.

His secret is yours for the asking. If drought, wind, soil-drifting or rust battered crops this year you need his counsel. If you escaped this year it may be your turn why not be prepared to overcome them? Profitable Grain Growing tells how.

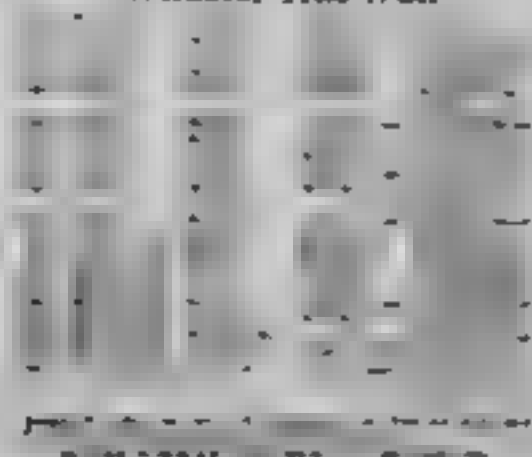
Get out and mail it the first chance you get.

What Profitable Grain Growing Really Is

Seager Wheeler has accumulated 31 years successful experience as a grain grower and 15 years experience as a writer. He has written several valuable money-making points touched on in every chapter. Any one chapter is worth the price of the whole book.

How to avoid rust damage. Ch. 11. When to double cut the wheat from it either under normal rain.

**Some World's First Prizes
Wheeler Has Won**



SEND NO MONEY

approval
made in
the best
test and
growth.



Full-Powered Traction for Heavy Trucking

THE Firestone Giant Truck Tire with the grooves will keep your big trucks active under the worst conditions of roads and weather.

The sure-footed traction of the broad, grooved tread will get you safely through mud and snow and over ice. It makes possible loads that would be out of the question with a less massive tire.

Protection to your truck is afforded by the unusual resiliency of the Giant. It means a practical saving in tire, truck repair and fuel costs.

If your needs are for a tire of another type—there is a Firestone for every load, road and condition of service.

For sale by leading dealers throughout Canada

Firestone Tire & Rubber Company

Export Department 1671 Broadway New York, U.S.A.
Factory Akron, Ohio, U.S.A.

Firestone TRUCK TIRES

R. S. ROBINSON

Specialist in
Exporting
Hides, Wool, Seneca Root
Raw Fur and Peltries

**Hides, Wool, Seneca Root
Raw Fur and Peltries**

I will pay for the following high quality raw materials:
Hides from Sheep, Goats, etc. 10¢ per lb. (wet weight)
Wool from Sheep, Goats, etc. 15¢ per lb. (wet weight)
Seneca Root from Sheep, Goats, etc. 10¢ per lb. (wet weight)
Raw Fur from Sheep, Goats, etc. 10¢ per lb. (wet weight)
Peltries from Sheep, Goats, etc. 10¢ per lb. (wet weight)

Top Prices for Heavy Goods

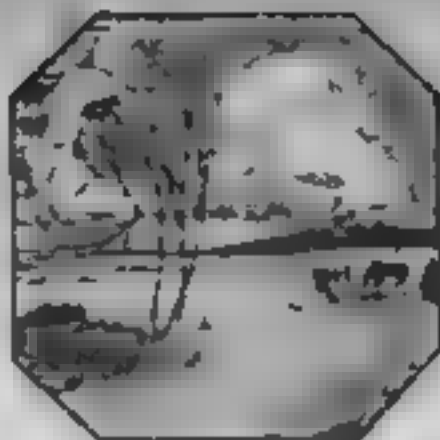
Head Office: 167 BROADWAY, NEW YORK also 100-152 Pacific Ave. San Francisco



The Giant Road Tire

Good Grip Traction

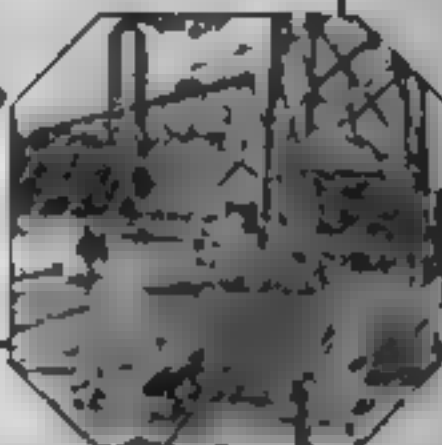
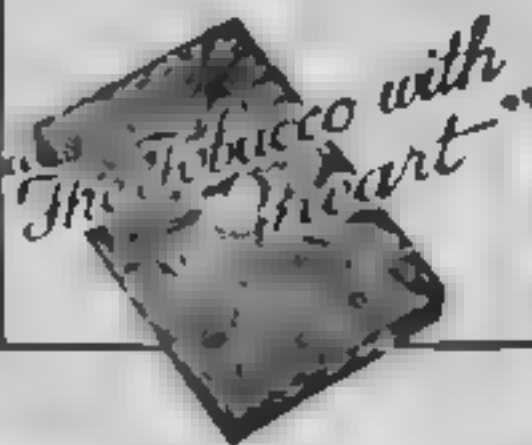
1. The authors are grateful to the Ministry of Education of the Russian Federation for the financial support of the work.



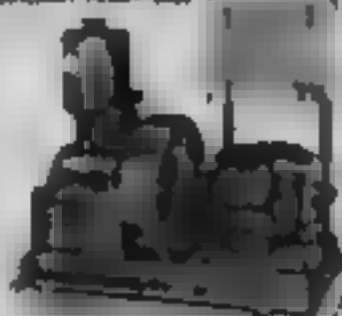
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CANADA'S PRAIRIES
TO THE CAPE
BRETON COAL MINES

MACDONALD'S

PLUG SMOKING AND CHEWING
ARE THE POPULAR TOBACCOS



THE LINDSAY LENS PLANT
Manufacturing Plant



THE LINDSAY LENS PLANT

Attractive Winnipeg
Apartment House
For Sale by Owner
ASSINIBOINE COURT

An Exceptional Opportunity at \$25,000

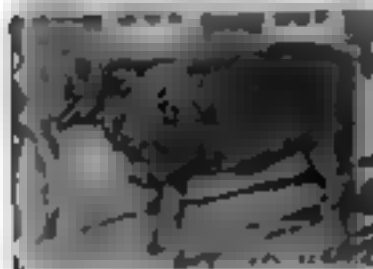
John B. Carter

203 feet more
per second



DOMINION 30-30

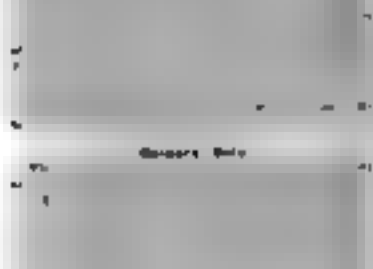
Dodge Motor Car
Manufactured in Canada



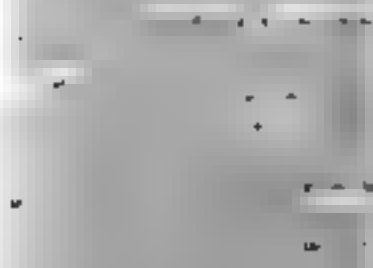
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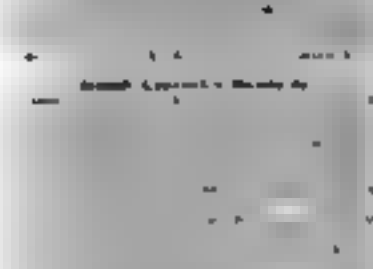
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Black Angus



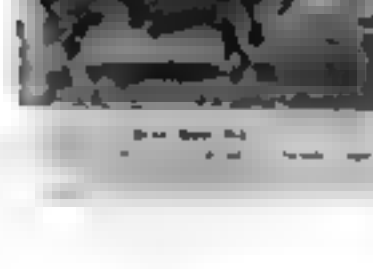
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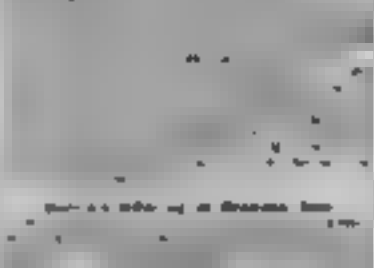
Black Angus



Black Angus



Black Angus



Black Angus



Black Angus



Black Angus



Black Angus



Black Angus



Black Angus

Big Credit Auction Sale of

26 Head of Pure-bred Shorthorn Cattle, 32 Grade Cattle Horses, Threshing Outfit and Machinery

ON WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 24 at 1 p.m.

For Mr. G. J. Cook, N.W. quarter 28, 33, 1/2 mile north of Austin, five miles west of

Here is your chance to get some fine pure-bred cattle, at this is one of the best herds in Manitoba. The papers for above pure-bred cattle may be seen at once.

Terms of Sale - Credit will be given until October 1st, 1916, on all purchases of \$100.00 and over, interest at 6% per annum.

G. J. COOK, Proprietor S. C. DUFF, Auctioneer

Study These Prices

The big reason why you should study these prices is that they are the lowest prices ever offered for this machinery during the next year or so, and while you can take advantage of these exceptional prices.

WINNIPEG BOY GASOLINE ENGINES

3 1/2 hp.	\$28.15	5 1/2 hp.	\$31.65
4 1/2 hp.	\$34.15	6 1/2 hp.	\$34.15

WINNIPEG BOY KEROSENE ENGINES

3 1/2 hp.	\$28.15	5 1/2 hp.	\$31.65
4 1/2 hp.	\$34.15	6 1/2 hp.	\$34.15

3 1/2 hp. Direct-connected Pumping Engine with mechanical pump \$34.15

4 1/2 hp. Direct-connected Pumping Engine with mechanical pump \$34.15

5 1/2 hp. Direct-connected Pumping Engine with mechanical pump \$34.15

6 1/2 hp. Direct-connected Pumping Engine with mechanical pump \$34.15

7 1/2 hp. Direct-connected Pumping Engine with mechanical pump \$34.15

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29 1/2 hp. Direct-connected Pumping Engine with mechanical pump \$34.15

30 1/2 hp. Direct-connected Pumping Engine with mechanical pump \$34.15

Waterloo Boy Kerosene Tractor of Canada

Model 100

Model 100

Model 100

Model 100

Model 100

Model 100

Model 100

Model 100

Model 100

Hidden FUR Wool

It is the only garment made and worn today in your FUR SUITS. Wash, dry, and clean it.

FRANK MASSIN

CHARTERED HARTFORD
Over 20 Years and Growing

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1910.

Volume 1

Editors and publishers
which is always along

obtain, use one cup per gallon.
Investigations are being carried

THE NEW YORK TIMES

100

The u
tal an
the
result



GLENLEA STOCK FARM SOLD

Great Dispersal Sale

NOVEMBER 5th and 6th, 1919

At Glenlea, 16 miles South of Winnipeg, Man.

THE ENTIRE HERD OF PURE BRED HOLSTEINS

At this time we have a large quantity of pure bred Holsteins for sale. The herd is one of the best in the West. The cows are all of the best blood and are all of the best quality. The bulls are all of the best blood and are all of the best quality. The entire herd is for sale at a great discount.

SEGIS PONTIAC, ALCARTRA ECHO

SEGIS PONTIAC, ALCARTRA, ECHO, the best

The PONTIAC ECHO is a bull of 3 years of age
 Sire: PONTIAC ECHO
 Dam: PONTIAC ECHO
 P. 1st year 1000
 P. 2nd year 1000
 P. 3rd year 1000
 P. 4th year 1000
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 P. 99th year 1000
 P. 100th year 1000

50 Head Heavy Draft Clydesdales

Many of them pure-bred mares by the most noted sire. Mares bred again this season to our imported stud, whose sister won the

Implements and Dairy Equipment

B. WALTON Auctioneer

W. J. CUMMINGS, 702 Green Exchange, Winnipeg, Man.

150 Registered HEREFORD 150 CATTLE FOR SALE

Our Third Annual Sale of Registered Hereford Cattle will be held at Coldspring Hereford Farm of Kamsack, Sask., on Tuesday and Wednesday, November 11 and 12. At this year's sale we will make the following offering:

- 22 bulls, ranging from 15 to 28 months in age.
- 20 bull calves, ranging from 7 to 9 months in age.
- 75 head cows.
- 10 open heifers, all coming two years old.
- 15 heifer calves, 1919 crop.
- 12 Yorkshire sows, pedigree, 6 months old.
- 30 Yorkshire pigs, ready to wean.
- 4 Grade cows with calves at foot.

Herefords are the big, smooth, bagged cattle. The bulls are all nearly all of Anxiety breeding. The cows are all of Standard Lad, another bull of select breeding. Our cows are exceptional breeders, and we sell everything

with a guarantee that it will breed. The bulls we offer are a thick, rugged, and stylish lot—just the kind to use on the heifers distributed throughout this part of the country. We assure you that it will pay you well to attend our sale.

Kamsack is on the main line of the C. N. between Dauphin and Weyburn, and has plenty of hotel accommodations.

Auctioneer: W. FERGUSON, Hamiota, Man.

Coldspring Hereford Farm

CHRISTIE & RITCHIE

KAMSACK, SASK.

Annual Meeting Called for November 27, 1919 at Winnipeg

The second annual meeting of United Grain Growers Limited takes place at Winnipeg, November 27th. 440 delegates are expected from Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia and will be in session at least two days, covering a busy day's work in 1919.

The first annual meeting of the United Grain Growers Limited was held in Calgary a year ago. The reports the delegates had to consider at that meeting were of the first year's business of United Grain Growers Limited, which came into existence on September 1st, 1917, as a result of the amalgamation of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited and The Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Association.

A body of 35,000 members cannot be got together for one meeting, and consequently the members of the Company are organized into Locals. Each Local elects a delegate to represent the members of that Local at the annual meeting.

Each member of the Company has one vote and one vote counts equally in the election of the Shareholders Local. At that meeting a delegate is elected to the annual meeting and the delegate is responsible for the Local's share of the Company's expenses.

The directors of the Company are elected by the Shareholders Local. At that meeting a delegate is elected to the annual meeting and the delegate is responsible for the Local's share of the Company's expenses.

There are 12 directors, four to be elected each year and to serve for a period of three years.

The eight directors who still remain in office are:

- J. J. McLellan, Alberta.
- H. C. Wingate, Alberta.

The eight directors who still remain in office are:

- T. A. Cramer, Manitoba.
- R. McKenna, Manitoba.
- F. J. Collyer, Saskatchewan.
- John Morrison, Saskatchewan.
- P. B. Austin, Alberta.

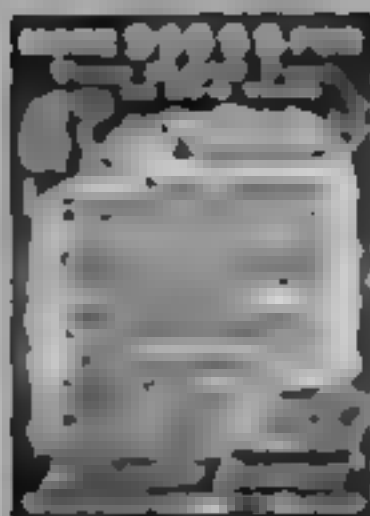
A Shareholders Local consists of at least 40 members holding at least 10 shares. It is entitled to send a second delegate to the annual meeting.

Delegates are paid out of the Company funds their travelling expenses and an allowance of \$5.00 per week by the expense of accepting the responsibility of becoming a delegate.

The position of delegates is an important one. On them rests a large part of the responsibility for the success of the Organized Farmer in Business.

Many Locals have already held their annual meetings. The delegates to the annual meeting are now being elected.

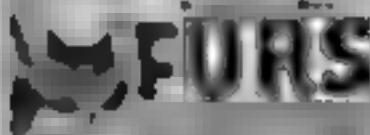
In the same way you have a right to be a delegate. If chosen by your Local whether your investment in the Company is large or small.



Honest Trading

RAW FURS
AND FUR
GOODS
W. B. BARKER & CO.

Swing & Spin His
Profit With You



Robes & Robes

W. B. BARKER & CO.
FUR GOODS
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Robes Robes

W. B. BARKER & CO.
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W. B. BARKER & CO.
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FREE! To Trappers and Shippers!

Thousands of
Canadian Trappers
Ship to Funsten
We buy thousands of skunk,
fox, mink, wolf, coyote, beaver,
otter, muskrat and other
furs from Canadian Shippers

Top Cash
Prices Paid

prices
We give same high grading, pay just as well for a few
as for many. Pack up all you have

**Ship Your Furs To
FUNSTEN**

The World's Largest St. Louis, U. S. A.

{ There Is No Duty on New Furs }

Funsten Animal Bait

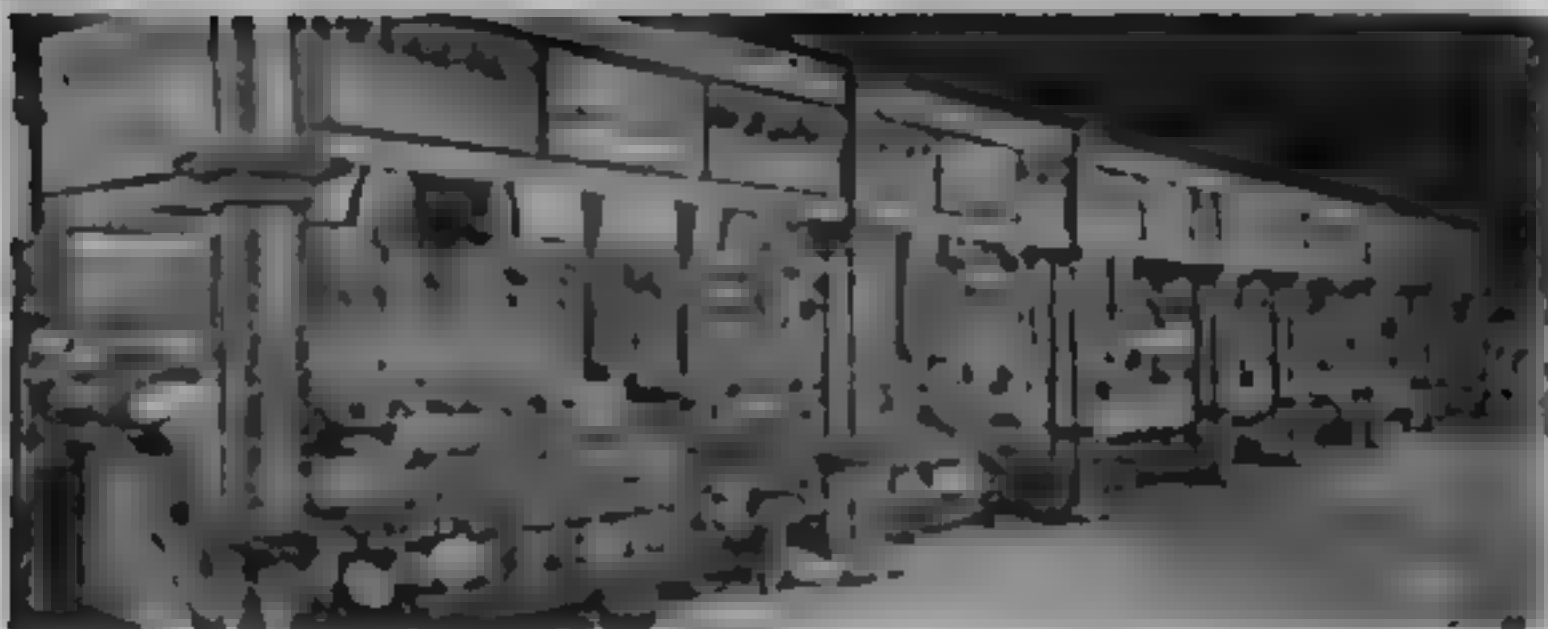
Best Made by Trappers' Suppliers

First Trappers' Guide

Funsten Bait Co. St. Louis, Mo.

Don't throw away your Dollars by feeding who

Funsten Bait Co.

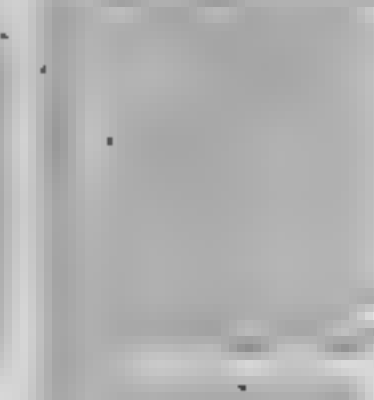
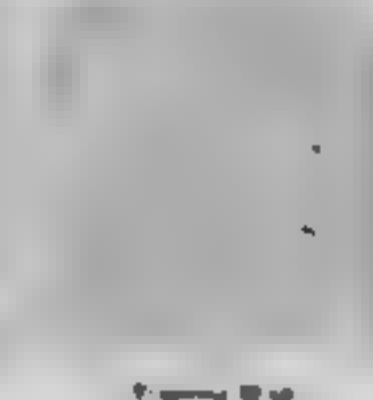


The elevator building at the Port of Montreal in the foreground. In the background the city of Montreal is visible.

Wheat and Flour

Wheat and Flour

Wheat

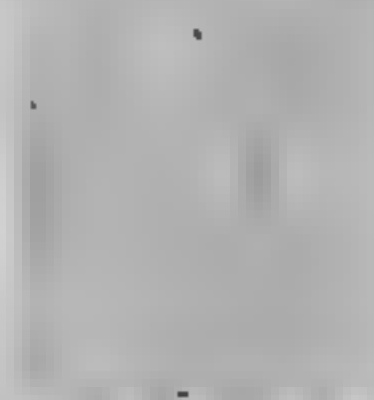
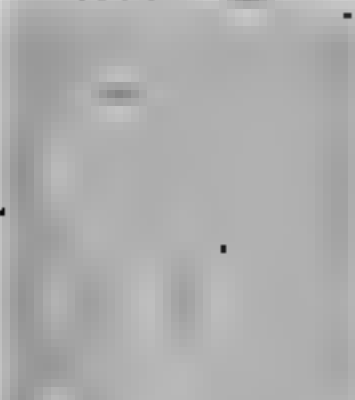


Wheat and Flour

Wheat and Flour

Wheat and Flour

Wheat and Flour



The grain elevator at the Port of Montreal.



**FREE
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Cremonaphone TALKING MACHINE

The machine that
plays all records.

Write today and get our special offer to suit you
this fine talking machine and supply you absolutely
free of all charge

With Records for One Year

Illustrated
a few
and the
marked, it has
works while you
play all music

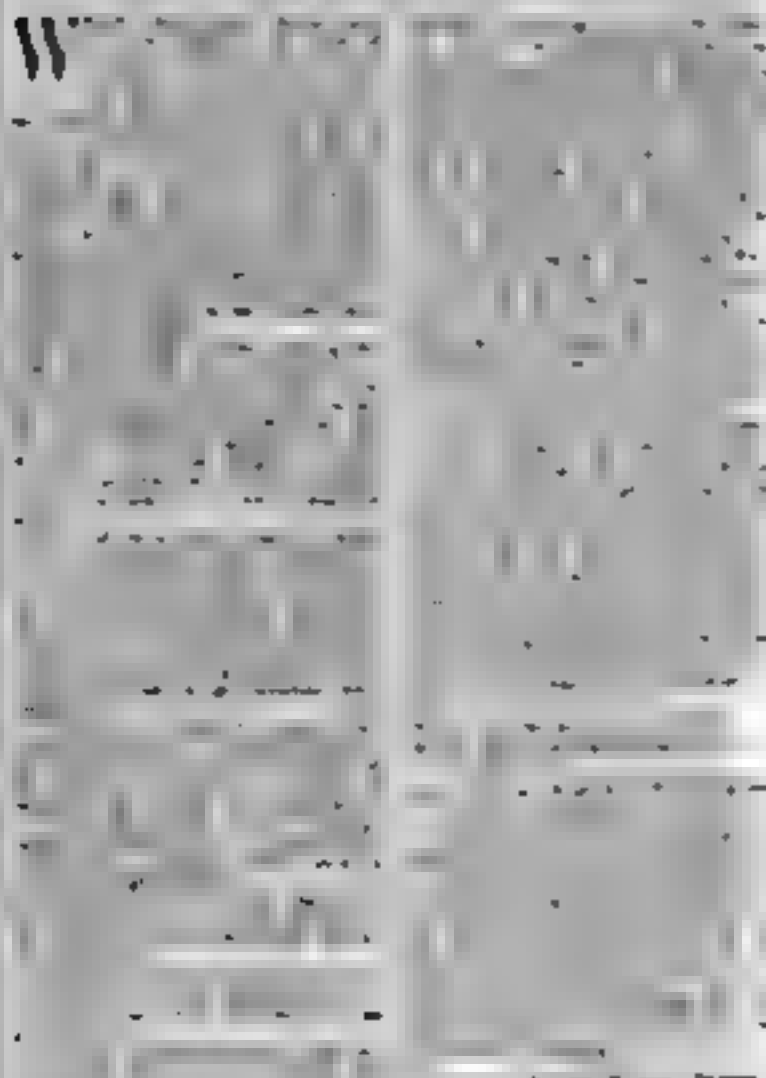
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Amherst Pianos, Ltd., Amherst, N.S.

Music in the Rural School

How the Phonograph Helped to Bring Beauty into Colorless



Live Poultry

Take Advantage of Present High Prices
and Ship Your Poultry to

Swift Canadian Co. Ltd.
WINNIPEG, MAN

On the Swift Canadian System

Write for Reply Card

SHIP NOW—CASH RETURNS



opened up in
a number

have charge of

Imperial Preference

*The Position of the Present British Government—By
John W. Ward*

T



RAW FURS

ALL AGENTS
For the sale of raw furs
and skins of all kinds
and for the sale of
furs and skins of all kinds

James Fur Co. Ltd.

LUMBER

AT WHOLESALE PRICE

ALLIANCE ROAD

ESTABLISHED 1888

For more particulars apply to

LIVE POULTRY PRICES



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Insist on getting it

A RAMSAY & SON COMPANY

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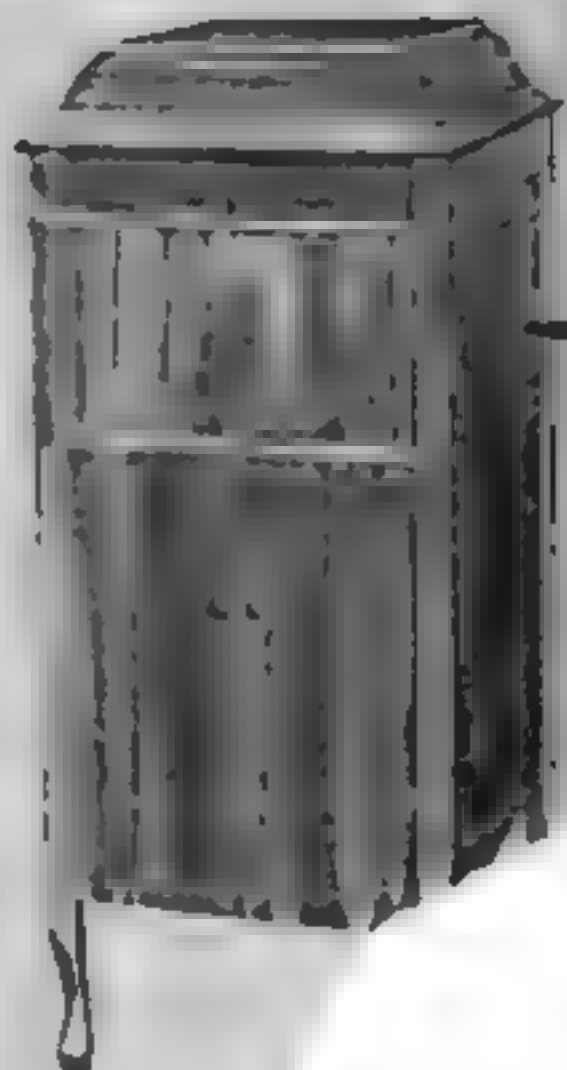
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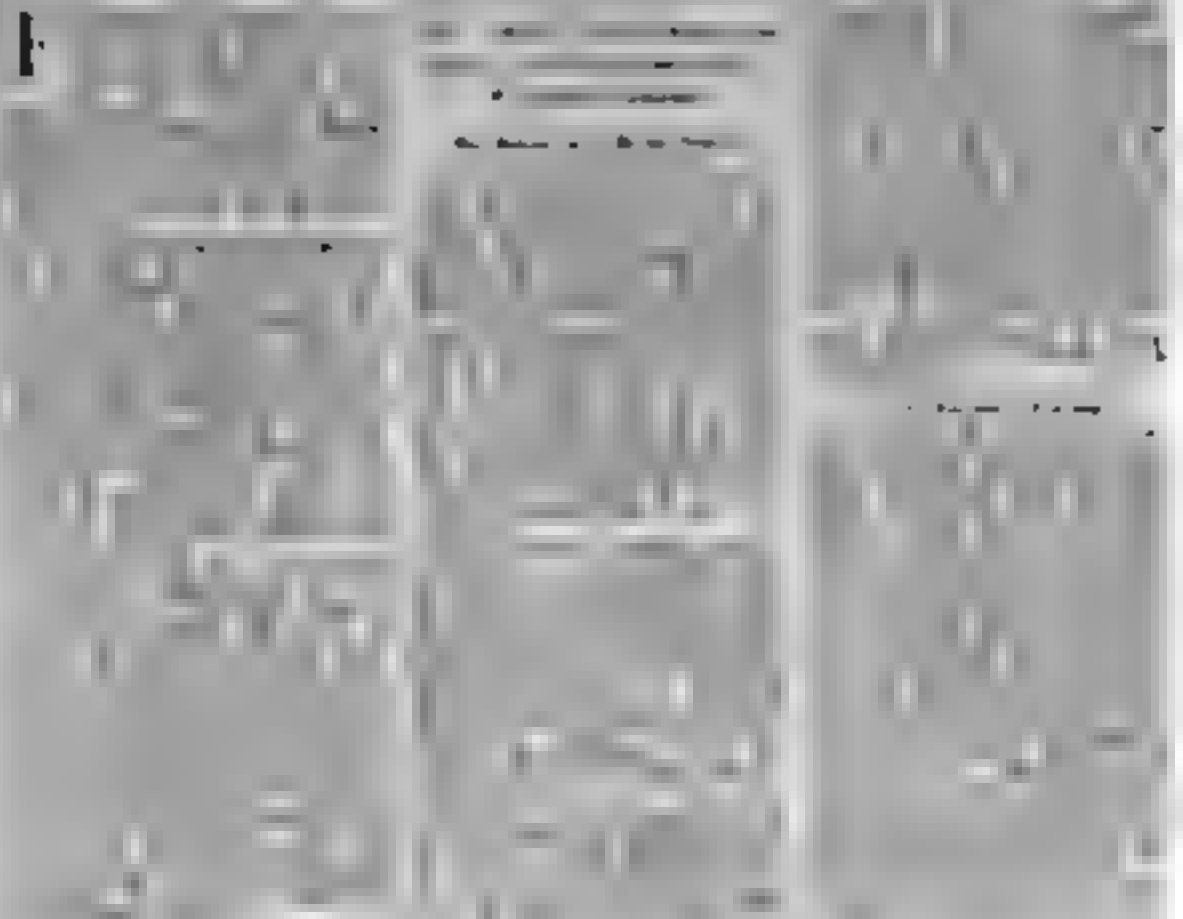
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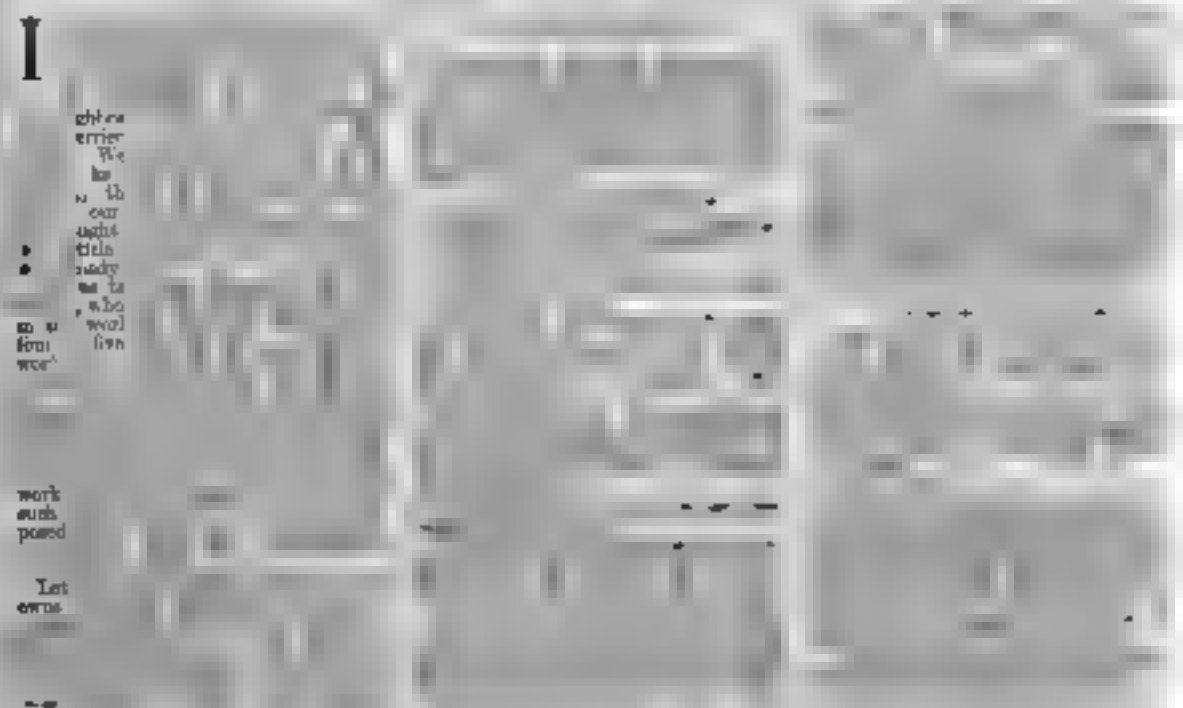


WINNIPEG PIANO & EX

Teachers as Social Leaders



The "Untrammelled" Farmer



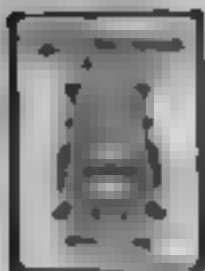
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1 VERY farm
home in Western
Canada should have

NEW
JEWELLERY
CATALOGUE



Religion and Life

The Religious Use of Memory—By Rev. H. D. Rams

THE religious use of memory is a subject of great importance. It is the foundation of our faith and the source of our strength. We must remember the words of our Lord, the deeds of our heroes, and the promises of our God. Memory is the bridge between the past and the future, and it is through memory that we can learn from the experiences of others and live more fully in the present. The religious use of memory is not a mere recitation of facts, but a living and active process. It is a process of growth and development, and it is through this process that we can become more like Christ and more like the saints of old. We must remember the words of our Lord, the deeds of our heroes, and the promises of our God. Memory is the bridge between the past and the future, and it is through memory that we can learn from the experiences of others and live more fully in the present. The religious use of memory is not a mere recitation of facts, but a living and active process. It is a process of growth and development, and it is through this process that we can become more like Christ and more like the saints of old.



Silverplate that lasts

Time is too time to take chances with a bargain. You must buy the best to get the most lasting results.

For seventy years there has been one best silverplate. Users have asked for it by the F. L. L. name, 1847 Rogers Bros. They have found it in the best of the best. It is the only silverplate that has been made in the United States since 1847.

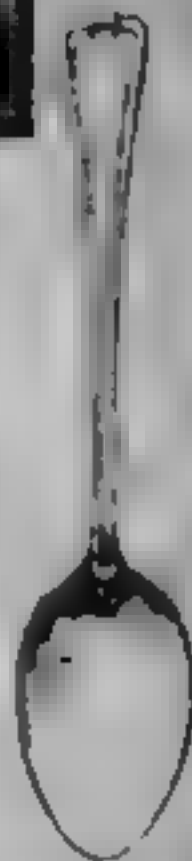
It is the only silverplate that has been made in the United States since 1847. It is the only silverplate that has been made in the United States since 1847. It is the only silverplate that has been made in the United States since 1847.

1847 ROGERS BROS.

The Family Plate for Seventy Years

1847 ROGERS BROS. SILVER AND SILVERWARE CO. (INC.)
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**Partridge
Tires**

MADE IN CANADA

Make Money in Your Own Home

**We Supply Yarn Free and Pay
You for Your Work.**

This is the first of the series of letters which I have written to you in the past few days. I have been very busy with my work, but I have managed to find some time to write to you. I hope you are well and happy. I am feeling better now, but I still have some pain in my back. I am going to see a doctor tomorrow. I will let you know how it goes. I love you very much. I hope you will write to me soon. I am always thinking of you. I am your loving husband, John.

Workers Wanted Everywhere

Positively Not a Canvassing Scheme"

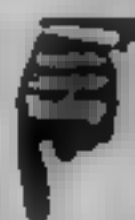
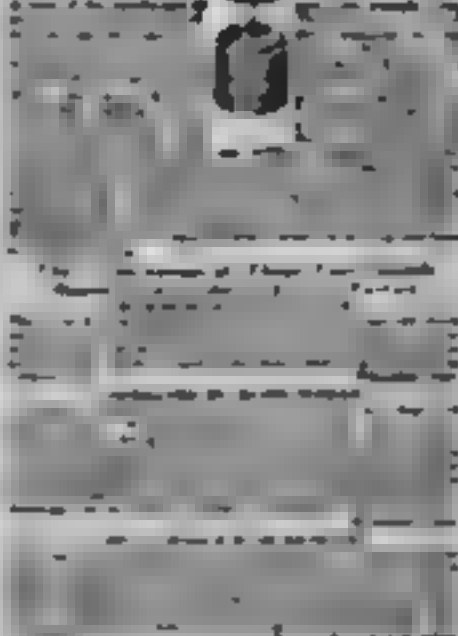
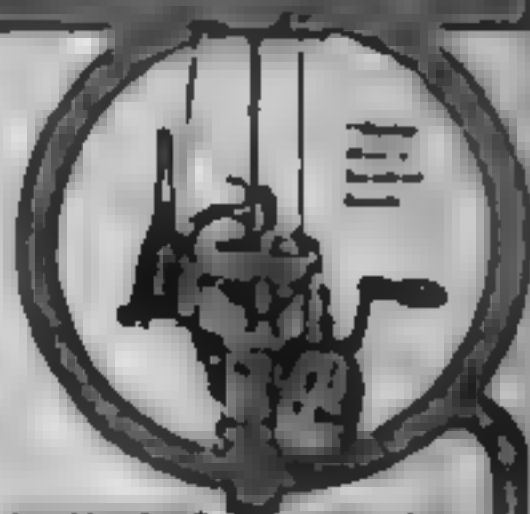


Write today for our Liberal Wage Offer

The following table shows the results of the survey conducted in the year 1998. The data is presented in a tabular format, with columns representing different categories and rows representing different sub-categories. The table is organized into two main sections: 'A' and 'B'. Section 'A' contains data for the year 1998, while Section 'B' contains data for the year 1999. The table is organized into two main sections: 'A' and 'B'. Section 'A' contains data for the year 1998, while Section 'B' contains data for the year 1999.

- The Anti-Corruption Bureau (ACB) is a government agency that investigates and prosecutes corruption in the public sector.

See also the following related books:



Farm Womens' Clubs

captain, secretary, Althea, Idaho, U.
Alto.

Nebraska W.F.C.A.

Mrs. A. J. Wilkin, secretary, Omaha

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PURITY FLOUR

PURITY FLOUR

Abstract

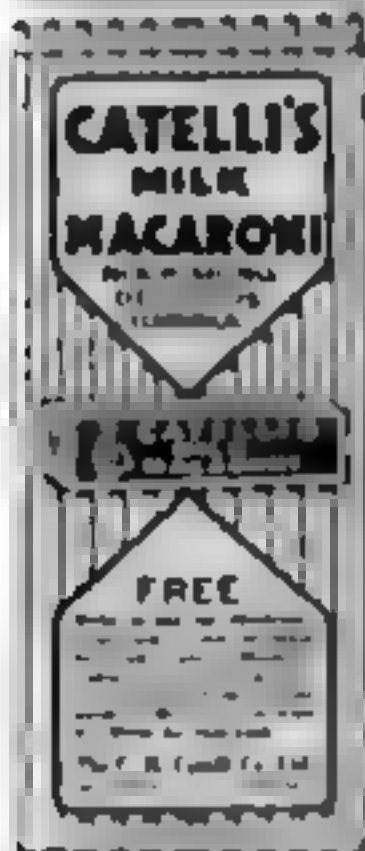
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**ADD A DELICIOUS
FLAVOR**

in left-movers. Machine
second CUDS equal to
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by allowance go further

LEA-PERRINS
DANCE

Get the tang and flavor



CATER'S



**Mason & Risch Pianos
are safe to buy—**

BEAUTIFUL they are—both in tone, quality and finish of case, but better than these even is the hidden quality worked into each instrument.

Over 50 years' experience has taught us exactly what every new piano needs in materials—and we use them. Every touch of a Mason & Hinch in a Bechstein asks for more.

Sold from "Factory to Home" at lowest prices—made possible by our big buying power and 20 Factory-selling branches.



Mason & Knott Limited

The pattern of the 1st century

300 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg

[illegible]

Shirts and Overalls

The Northern Trust Co. Licensed



The Family and



My name is [unclear] and I live in [unclear]

FOR weeks and weeks the famous frog
had been penned up in the log corral
the only one of all the frogs in the big pen

think it great fun on the little
ordering what will happen

This Book, Without any obligation on my part send full particulars by
return mail.

A Great Disappointment

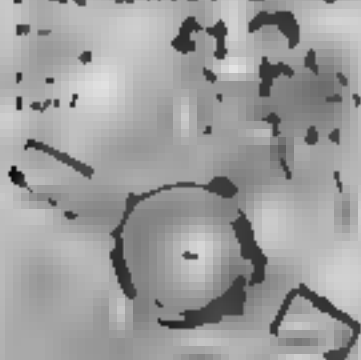
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and 1 Spoon, Set of
Rogers Spoons



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Complete School Outfit
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PIECE
SCHOOL OUTFIT**

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For Maximum of Service Assign Your Grain to The Old
Reliable Grain Commission Merchants.

James Richardson & Sons Limited

Received March 14, 1997

Careful Checking of Grades, Liberal
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Very Important Information to the Farmers of Western Canada

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

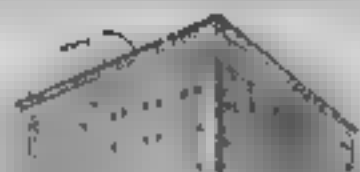
Thompson, Sons & Co

Boys and Girls
MAKE \$2.00 PER WEEK
Call on T. L. ...
...
... Apply T. D. ...

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Domestic Carnality

There was a time when the man and the woman were one. They were joined together in a perfect union, and they were happy. But then, the woman became a woman, and the man became a man, and they were no longer one. They were two, and they were separate. And then, the woman became a woman, and the man became a man, and they were no longer two. They were one, and they were joined together in a perfect union, and they were happy.



WEIGHT CERTIFICATE and FINAL SETTLEMENT DIRECT

Fort William and Port Arthur Coast Exchange

"Canada's Leading Sample Market"

It's a Lie, Mr. Farmer

[illegible]

Exert Your Rights

I wish a thing should happen in your
ownish late immediate - with the
first commission that William T. H. T. H.
will deal with the matter promptly

OATS

Fat William Is Paying Friends!
We had a pleasant surprise here in the
city, and premiums are being paid for
them.
Fat William is undoubtedly the best
course girl's mother in the city.

Many farmers are stopping wheat grain here for the first time and are going to try growing winter barley.

For the only remaining higher prices, the 1988 industry will explore and find the best deal. It's not as if the industry is not willing to take a loss on the 1988 gas to get it to the market.

DOUBT THAT IMPULSES and sends your Old Dream up legs of the
Pines behind the Old Building

[illegible]

C BIRKETT, Secretary
Loran Exchange - Fort Williams, Ont.

Some of the firms listed below are now *For Sale*

Hartsdale Grains Co Ltd 11 F Street and Co Port Washington Grains Co Ltd 1111 1st Ave 1111 1st Ave and Smith 1111 1st Ave and Smith 1111 1st Ave and Smith	Hartsdale Grains Co Ltd 1111 1st Ave and Smith 1111 1st Ave and Smith 1111 1st Ave and Smith 1111 1st Ave and Smith 1111 1st Ave and Smith	Hartsdale Grains Co Ltd 1111 1st Ave and Smith 1111 1st Ave and Smith 1111 1st Ave and Smith 1111 1st Ave and Smith 1111 1st Ave and Smith
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The Livestock Market

1934 1935 1936 1937 1938
1939 1940 1941 1942 1943

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raising
for the

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year

seen.

It is
strongly
feeling

to give
the full
and full
Drama
great
early
work
adapted
extreme
white
about.

The Livestock Market

LIVESTOCK
The shipping business of the world
up.

Want to Buy, Sell or Exchange

Eight Cents Per Word Per Week

Get the Early Market for Poultry

Save Your Food by Selling Your Surplus Stock Now

1. The first step is to identify the key components of the system. This includes understanding the hardware, software, and data involved.

2. Next, we need to define the goals and objectives of the system. This will help us determine what we want to achieve and how to measure success.

3. Once the goals are defined, we can start designing the system. This involves creating a detailed plan that outlines the architecture, components, and data flow.

4. After the design is complete, we can begin implementation. This involves building the system, testing it, and deploying it to the production environment.

5. Finally, we need to monitor and maintain the system. This involves tracking performance, identifying issues, and making updates as needed.

Firm Size Data				Firm Growth Data			
Small Firms	Medium Firms	Large Firms	Small Firms	Medium Firms	Large Firms	Small Firms	Medium Firms
1-99	100-499	500+	1-99	100-499	500+	1-99	100-499
10	20	30	10	20	30	10	20
10	20	30	10	20	30	10	20

[illegible]

Place an inch square of the same material between

FIG. 2. *Continued*

1980 年 10 月 1 日 至 1981 年 9 月 30 日 止
 1981 年 10 月 1 日 至 1982 年 9 月 30 日 止

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

DATE RECEIVED: 11/11/11

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Our Ottawa Letter

Continued from Page 41

as a greatly over-capitalized valuation makes the thing difficult, if not impossible, from the start.

There is one other suggestion. It is absolutely necessary that the management of these roads be above public criticism and public evil. There is no disguising the fact that there is today a widespread impression throughout the country that our Canadian National Railways are too close to their old owners—Mackenzie and Mann. I have no reason to have any lack of confidence in the gentlemen who today are directing, as president and general manager, the operation of the road, but nevertheless, it is incumbent upon the government to demonstrate to the people that the Mackenzie and Mann influence is entirely eliminated from the road. That is necessary in order to thoroughly establish public confidence in it.

Another suggestion I would offer is that these roads should be incorporated into one complete system. There should be a very full report published at the end of every year of the operations of the road—just the sort of re-

port that a successful management, or board of directors would submit to the shareholders of a company, giving the information as fully and completely as possible in respect to the earnings, difficulties encountered in operation, and the whole business in connection with that operation during the year. I would suggest again that the success of this enterprise will depend very largely upon the extent public confidence can be created in it, and the making of such a report as I have suggested is one of the steps necessary to create public confidence. I do not see much value in taking the financial reports of our national railway system and discussing them back and forth between the opposing sides of this chamber. I would offer the further suggestion that there should be a small and select body of the best men in this house, appointed as a permanent committee, during the life of a parliament to consider the reports coming from our national system of railways.

Adulteration of Bran and Shorts

An interesting committee fight this

week on a bill to prevent the adulteration of bran and shorts, or middlings, ended in a victory for the farmers' champions, Messrs. Donald Sutherland, Oxford; John Best, Dufferin; W. E. Sexsmith, and a few others. For some unexplained reason the bill was referred back to committee after second reading and the millers, who were objecting strenuously, were promised a hearing. The committee was called for Thursday but the millers could not reach Ottawa until Friday so the committee adjourned for a day, but not without protest from several members.

When the millers did come they were told that the adulteration of bran and shorts, by the inclusion of sections and poisonous weed seeds, was costing the lives of thousands of head of cattle and hogs yearly. Many farmers were complaining, also, that they were charged \$65 per ton for what was really very little more than screenings—and some of them unground.

The millers replied that they bought these seeds from the farmers as wheat; they had to take them out of the grain before grinding flour, and they knew of no millers who were deliberately adulterating bran and shorts by adding screenings other than the actual mill run of screenings from the wheat they had milled.

They protested that the government had bought \$3,000 tons of weed seeds and screenings at the head of the lakes and sold them to farmers for feed, thereby polluting many farms. "They were not sold as bran or shorts," retorted Mr. Best. George S. Clark, seed commissioner, explained that the sale of these screenings was a war measure; that they were carefully screened, and then ground up after the small mustard and other seeds were taken out. There had been no complaint that cattle were dying because of eating this feed.

Mr. Sutherland moved that the legislation in question be pushed through and made effective at once. The farmer-members of the committee feared it might be held over another session. F. Davis, Neepawa, and J. P. Reid, Macleod, moved in amendment that the millers should not be allowed to introduce anything but the products of grinding wheat into flour, or grits, or in the case of corn bran, the products of grinding corn into flour or meal. Mr. Sutherland protested that this simply gave the millers what they wanted, the right to dump all the weed seeds and screenings into the bran.

The bill, as finally passed by the committee on a vote of 16 to 8, reads:

"That section three of the adulteration act be amended by adding the following paragraph—

"In the case of bran and shorts, or middlings, if it contains anything that is not a product of wheat, or in the case of corn bran, if it contains anything that is not a product of maize or Indian corn."

U.F.O. Members - Elect in Conference

Continued from Page 3

Since it has been made clear that the responsibility of administering the affairs of the province has fallen upon the farmers, both press and public have shown a disposition to give the farmers a chance, and judge them by results.

It is recognized that there is plenty of room for the practice of economy and an improvement in the administration.

The whole-hearted support which the farmers have given to prohibition gives confidence in them in view of the prohibition majority on all four questions of the referendum. It is recognized, too, that the farmers are not lacking in brains, and that their unexperience in parliamentary procedure will soon be overcome. The future is very bright. Ontario wants progressive constructive legislation and administration based on sound principles.

The farmers have a great opportunity to serve not only the agricultural interests, but the people of Ontario as a whole, and everyone who has listened to the discussions which have taken place at their conference this week is convinced that they have both the ability and the will to give Ontario better government than it has had for many a long day.

James Weir's Defection His Denial of the U.F.A. Stand Land-leader in the Cochrane Constituency By-election Contest

JAMES Weir, the member for Nanaimo, in the Alberta legislature, capped the climax of his erratic career in connection with U.F.A. affairs, in which he has a vacillating record of sensational, but ineffectual efforts, to make trouble, by withdrawing the U.F.A. campaign in the Cochrane constituency.

Though he had been billed to speak at several meetings, he abandoned the cause last Wednesday night and took the train for the coast. On the following day the Calgary Herald printed the following letter written by him to Alex. A. Moore, the U.F.A. Cochrane political organization candidate, in the by-election contest:

James Weir's Letter of Refusal

"Alex. Moore, Esq.,

"Cochrane, Alta.

"My dear Moore,

"If I must believe the press reports, and I have no reason to doubt them, the campaign in the Cochrane constituency has become a screaming farce. The government challenge your candidacy on its record and on that record the fight should have been made, and that challenge I was ready to accept.

"Mr. Wood and Mrs. Parbury, the heads of the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. have both given the government a clean bill of health, and if they are correct your candidacy is open to very serious question.

"The peddling of stale platitudes that have done service at Chautauque forum, church, fraternal, and other meetings, and that have by this time become fearfully tiresome, will not go far in my opinion toward winning your election.

"The question of the right of the U.F.A. to organize industrially was long since settled, but Mr. Wood's statement, made at Macleod, that the soviet is the proper form of government, I must, as a member of the U.F.A. repudiate, and in doing so will go further and repudiate the man who made it. Organization for industrial purposes, in groups, is not open to serious objection, but organization in groups for political purposes, where the will of the group is to be imposed on the rest of the people, is, in my opinion, not only autocracy of the meanest and most vicious kind, but is a negative of the first principle of democracy which Lincoln described as 'government of, for, and by the people,' meaning, not the farmers, but all the people, and which he prayed might not perish from the earth.

"The U.F.A. closed door attitude of the president which I opposed in five federal conventions, is not only a challenge, but an insult to all members of the community who cannot claim to belong to the farmers' class.

"I stand on this statement: A party that is not big enough to include men of all classes, all professions, and all grades, is not big enough to attract and to hold the right-thinking majority which is to be found in any one group.

"Were I to go into Cochrane now, my time would be entirely lost in explaining Mr. Wood's expectation, a task I have no time to waste upon.

"You must see how I regret the wreck of all the hopes we held with regard to our work together in Cochrane, but I cannot appear in the constituency under any misconception as to my views on public issues. You will therefore please cancel all the dates set down for me in the campaign.

"With deep regret I am,

"Very sincerely yours,

"JAMES WEIR.

"Parkland, Alta., October 22nd."

General satisfaction is reported among the members of the U.F.A. on account of the manner in which Mr. Weir has eliminated himself. He has relieved the U.F.A. political movement of his support by his attempt at a grandstand withdrawal from, and denunciation of, the U.F.A. political movement in its first trial of strength.

MIDLAND COAL

The standard heat unit adopted in Coal tests is what is known as British Thermal Units (B.T.U.).

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